REGISTERED No 17—1874.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,859.—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, APRIL 14, 1874.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5
Second do.	„ 2 8
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a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight line

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or the smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—RUPEES 2.

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "PATNA," 1,710 Tons, 300 H.P., Commander J. AVERN, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 18th April 1874, at 4 P.M.

April 1874.		April 1874.	
Leaves BOMBAY	18	Leaves Tuticorin	26
„ Rutnagherry	19	„ Colombo	27
„ Vingorla	19	„ Galle	28
„ Goa	20	„ Negapatam ......May	1
„ Carwar	20	„ Pondicherry	2
„ Mangalore	21	„ Madras	4
„ Cannanore	22	„ Coconada	6
„ Tellicherry	22	„ Vizagapatam	7
„ Calicut	23	„ Bimlipatam	7
„ Beypore	23	„ Gopaulpore	8
„ Cochin	24	„ False Point	9
„ Allepy	24	Arrives at CALCUTTA	11

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. MELVILLE, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 24th April 1874, at 2 P.M.

April 1874.		May 1874.	
Leave BOMBAY	24	Leave BUSREH	13
„ Kurrachee	28	„ Mahomerah	13
„ Guadur	29	„ Fao	13
„ Muscat ......May	1	„ Koweit	15
„ Bunder Abbas	3	„ Bushire	15
„ Linga	5	„ Linga	18
„ Bahrein	7	„ Bunder Abbas	19
„ Bushire	7	„ Muscat	21
„ Fao	9	„ Guadur	23
„ Mahomerah	9	„ Kurrachee	26
Arrive BUSREH	10	Arrive BOMBAY	29

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the fair Season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The s.s. KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander C. C. D. HUTCHESON, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 17th April 1874, at 2 P.M.

The Steam-ship EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. MELVILLE, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 24th April 1874, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

"WILSON" LINE.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

To leave about 20th April.

THE Splendid s.s. COLOMBO, 2,696 Tons, JOSEPH BROWN, Commander, has very superior and well ventilated Cabin accommodation (amidships) for Fifty First and Twenty Second Class Passengers. Her Dining Saloon is on deck, and measures 60 by 20 feet. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has Piano on board, Ice house, and every requisite for the comfort of Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY, exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on Board :—

First Class	Rs. 500
Second Class	„ 300

Apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 27th March 1874.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE 18TH APRIL.

THE Magnificent S. S. JOHN TENNANT, 2,260 Tons, 1,350 H.P., effective, Roland de Steiger, R.N.R., Commander, well-known as of Green's line to Calcutta), built last year expressly for the Passenger Trade, is provided with every comfort and convenience for the voyage, and offers very superior accommodation for Passengers. She has a Ladies' Boudoir with Piano, Ice-house, &c., and carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Each Cabin has a large port to the upper and lower berths.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To SUEZ	Rs. 300
„ MALTA	„ 400
„ LIVERPOOL	„ 500

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, which can be had on board.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.,
or
RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 28th March 1874.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following magnificent first-class STEAMERS, specially built and designed for the INDIA and CHINA TRADE, will be despatched as under :—

HANKOW, 100 A 1, 2,332 Tons, 500 H.P., about 27th April.

WHAMPOA, 100 A 1, 2,487 Tons, 500 H.P., to follow.

These splendid vessels having attained a very high rate of speed on their trial trips are expected to make the passage from Bombay to Liverpool in about twenty-six days.

They have exceptionally good accommodation for Passengers, the Cabins being thoroughly ventilated and provided with every requirement for comfort.

Each vessel has accommodation for about Sixty First-class Passengers, and will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

Rate of Passage-money, exclusive of Wines, Spirits, and Liquor, which can be had on Board,

TO LIVERPOOL :—FIRST-CLASS, Rs. 500.

For Passage and inspection of Plans of Cabin accommodation apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.,
or SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	Including Wines.	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22		8	
Port Said	38	24		9	
Alexandria	39	25		9 10	
Messina	50	34		14	
Naples	50	34		14	
Leghorn	50	34		14	
Genoa	50	34		14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa	52	35		14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMER FROM BOMBAY :—

"ARABIA," to sail on FRIDAY, 1st May 1874.

"INDIA," to sail on MONDAY, 1st June 1874.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1874.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. CELLA, arrived from LIVERPOOL, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and counter-signature, and to take delivery of their respective Goods from the Bunders.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents s.s. Cella.

Bombay, 9th April 1874.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 20th April, 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O Co.'s s. s. LOMBARDY (2,723 Tons, and 450 H.P.) Captain E. M. GILLSON, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre Liverpool, London, and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Good shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Cargo for Liverpool will be forwarded either direct or by Steamer to London or Southampton, and thence by rail or steamer.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 13th April 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 21st April 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. NIZAM, (2,725 tons and 450 H.P.,) Captain A. E. BARLOW, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 18th April.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th April 1874.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

SUEZ CANAL ROUTE.

It is intended to despatch the following Steamers from Bombay, direct through the Suez Canal to Southampton :—

PEKIN	3,777 TONS	600 H.P.,	13th April 1874.
MIRZAPORE	3,763 „	600 H.P.,	27th do.
INDUS	3,473 „	500 H.P.,	11th May.

PASSAGE MONEY.

First Class	Rs. 660
Second Class	Rs. 360

For further particulars apply to

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 3 Rampart Row.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE.

LANDED PROPERTY for sell by Public Auction, by order of Naiba Cuchra, Sutra Assajee, Gumna Jega Boodra Moola, and Kerra Moola, the Mortgagers, and on account and at the risk of Rameristna Gangaram and Condabai, the widow of Dattoo Ramjee, the Martgagors.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 4 o'clock P.M., on the premises : All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house, built and standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the north side of Lower Mahim, near Nardoola Tank in the Subdistrict of Mazagon, the Oart called Muddee, registered in the Books of the Collector of land revenue under No. 479, containing 2347 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by a passage, on the west by the oart of Cassinath Bhawoo, on the north by a passage, and on the south by the oart of Shantaram Mungesh.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE.

Bombay, 13th April 1874.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO.

40, MEADOW STREET.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 15th April, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock p.m., at their Rooms, Meadow Street No. 40 :—

A quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, containing Grey Shirtings, T. Cloths, Jacconets, and Dhoties, and other sundry goods.

4 Cases Striped Dhoties
2 „ Silk Handkerchiefs
2 „ Woollen Cloth

An invoice of patent hanging lamps with chimnies, shades, and ball pully complete and fitted up with round Queen burners, 2 light, 3 light chandeliers, harp-chain hanger, library lamps, drawing-room lamps, wall lamp, passage lamps, and various other kinds of hanging and table lamps, spare shades founts, chimnies. The above lamps would not injure the eyes as ordinary lamps do, but they give a brilliant light, and chimnies would not become hot as ordinary lamps do.

1 Case Bohemian glassware, consisting jewel and biscuit boxes, centre stand, card plates, punch bowls and varieties of fancy table ornaments.

5 Cases Playing Cards.
10 „ American Clocks and Time-pieces.
10 Bales Canvas.
3 Cases Superfine Flannel.
1 „ Synoptical Needle Cases with Needles.
1 Bale Twine.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 14th April 1874.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND CO.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 14th instant, Messrs. SADANUND SHREECRISTNAJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Auction room, the following Goods :—

5 Bales Grey Shirting 8 lbs.
3 „ Grey Madapollams.
5 Cases White-ground Print.
3 Ditto Printed Muslin.
1 Ditto Bohemian Glassware, consisting of liquor and toilet sets, wine bottle, assorted toilet bottles, &c., &c.
2 Bales Printing Paper, 36lbs.
2 Cases Toys, Guns, Pistol and Amorces.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 14th April 1874.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY, AUCTIONEER,

No. 6, FORBES STREET.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on SATURDAY, the second day of May 1874, Mr. BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY Auctioneer, will sell by Public Auction at 4 o'clock P.M., on the premises the very valuable property situate at Bhool shwer hereinafter described under instructions from Anpoornabai, widow of the late Bhawoo Canoba, the mortgagee, and on account and risk of Brijvullub Jugjeevandass the Mortgagor. The property is submitted for sale by virtue of and under a power of sale vested in the said Anpoornabai by the indenture of mortgage of the said property executed by Brijvullubdass Jugjeevandass and dated the 30th August 1866.

The property is in description as follows :—

All that oart or piece of ground together with a large dwelling-house and two ranges of buildings and two stables and premises all built and standing thereon, situate at the corner of the Portuguese Church lane and Bhooleshwar road in the Bhooleshwar subdistrict, fronting the Northside of the Bhooleshwar road, without the Fort of Bombay. The said several buildings being assessed by the Collector of assessment under No. 35 and the said oart or piece of ground registered by the Collector of Pension and Tax under No. 117, containing by admeasurement 1410 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the east by a public passage, on the west by public road called the Portuguese Church lane, on the north by a public road called Bhooleshwar road, and on the south by the property of Culliandass Kirparam, and which said large dwelling-house is now in the occupation of the said Brijvullubdass Jugjeevandass.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made to the undersigned Solicitors to the mortgage at their office, Apollo street No. 6, Fort, or to the auctioneer.

The property now produces about Rupees 600 as the monthly rent thereof.—Dated this 6th day of April 1874.

JEFFERSON & PAYNE,
Attornies for Anpoornabai.

FOR SALE, the Property of a Gentleman that has left Bombay, a first-class rosewood, tricord check action Piano, by Haines Brothers of New York. To be seen at the rooms of the undersigned. The above Instrument cost the importer Rs. 1,400 and is one of the finest Pianos in India.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Two light English-built nearly new Miniature Broughams, three new boat-shaped Open Carriages, park and self-driving Phaetons, Wagonette, Shigrams, also a few sets plated and brass-mounted single Harness, Carriages and Buggy Whips.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Bombay, 14th April 1874.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 16th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms, a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, twist, &c., &c.

7 cases Turkey red cambrics.
2 „ white cord checks.
5 „ coloured prints.
10 bales red, green, and orange twist, Nos. 20, 30, 50 and 60.
13 „ grey shirtings, 7, 7½, 8½ lbs.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MATHERAN.

On TUESDAY, the 14th instant, at 5 P.M., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms the undermentioned landed property :—

All that piece or parcel of land, containing by admeasurement four acres and twenty-four goontas or thereabouts, being No. 70 in the map of Matheran, deposited in the office of the Collector of Tanna, together with the messuage, dwelling-house, and buildings standing thereon, known as Garbut Hall, situate on the west side of a public road at Matheran, in the sub-district of Kolapore, Zilla Tanna, and bounded on the east by the said public road, on the west by Government ground, No. 14", on the north by lots Nos. 102, 109, and on the south by Government ground.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF LAND AND BUNGALOWS AT KHANDALLA.

On TUESDAY, the 14th April, at 4 P.M., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the undermentioned Land and Bungalows, viz. :—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing about 11,659 square yards, situate at Khandalla, in the Poona Collectorate, in the sub-district of Mawul, in the Presidency of Bombay, together with two messuages or tenements, or buildings thereon erected, assessed under No. 105 in the books of the Mamlutdar, fronting the junction of the bazaar road to Poona, and the road to the Travellers' Bungalow, and bounded on the north by the land and bungalow of Mr. Ezekiel, on the south by the said bazar road to Poona, on the east by the said road to Travellers' Bungalow, and on the west by the vacant ground in the occupation of Mahre.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 14th April 1874.

JUST OUT! THE HINDOO PENS!!—"The misery of a bad Pen is now a voluntary infliction."

"They come as a boon and a blessing to men
The Pickwick, the Owl, and the Waverley Pen."

1,200 Newspapers recommend them.—See *Graphic*, 17th May, 1873. Sample Box, by post, 1s 1d Sold everywhere.

Patentees—Macniven & Cameron, 23-33 Blair St, Edin.

Trade supplied through any London Agent.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO PASSENGERS by the S.S. JOHN TENNANT—This Steamer will positively sail on SATURDAY, the 18th instant. Passengers are requested to be on board by 5 P.M. on that day.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents.

13th April 1874.

THEATRE ROYAL,

GRANT ROAD.

DAVE CARSON'S MINSTRELS.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15TH,

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED AND IMMEDIATE PATRONAGE OF

HIS EXCELLENCY

REAR-ADMIRAL CUMMINGS, C.B.,

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, EAST INDIA STATION.

THE ORIGINAL BABOO STILL BREATHES.

LEGITIMATE SUCCESS OF

HARRY LESLIE AS TOBY TWINKLE.

GO AND SEE J. C. TALBOT

AS

THE MISCHIEVOUS MONKEY.

J. O. PIERCE,

In New Selections from Eminent Composers.

THE INCOMPARABLE QUARTETTE,

MESSRS. NORVILLE, HENRI, PIERCE, & HOGARTH,

In a New Selection of Glees, Madrigals, &c.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 4
Stalls	„ 3
Upper Circle	„ 2
Pit	„ 1

Reserved Seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY BRESLAUER & Co., where a Plan of the Dress Circle can be seen.

Doors open at 8 o'clock. Trouble begins at 8-45.

A GRAND PROGRAMME WILL BE PRESENTED.

AUSTRALIAN HORSES.

A Fresh BATCH of EIGHTY AUSTRALIAN HORSES, the Property of Mr. WILLIAM LEARMOUTH, FOR SALE, at the BYCULLA COMMISSION STABLE, Bombay.

13th April 1874.

CLARENDON HOTEL, MATHERAN.—Mr. DE DOUZA begs to inform VISITORS to MATHERAN, that he has lately built a very spacious BUNGALOW attached to the Hotel, which besides the advantage of a comfortable accommodation, presents a beautiful and distinct view of Bombay. There are THREE SEPARATE BUNGALOWS, besides the ABOVE, whichare commodious and very convenient for Families.

TERMS MODERATE.

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL £500,000 WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

BOMBAY OFFICE :
TREACHER'S BUILDING.

With Branches at Calcutta and Madras, and Agencies at the Chief Cities in India.

AN UNIFORM RATE OF PREMIUM FOR THE WHOLE WORLD, AND FOR ALL PROFESSIONS OR EMPLOYMENTS.

NO ENTIRE FORFEITURE OF POLICIES, AND LAPSED POLICIES REVIVED WITHOUT FINE.

SURRENDER VALUE OF POLICIES FIXED AT TIME OF EFFECTING THE ASSURANCE.

POSITIVE NOTES (OR PAID-UP POLICIES) ISSUED ON EACH PAYMENT OF PREMIUM BEING MADE.

80 PER CENT. OF PREMIUMS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT PAPER, AT COMPOUND INTEREST IN TRUST FOR POLICY-HOLDERS, AND LODGED WITH OFFICIAL TRUSTEE TO MEET CLAIMS.

TABLE SHOWING SUFFICIENCY FOR INDIA OF POSITIVE WHOLE WORLD RATES.

Col. 1.	Name of Assurant, and age next birthday.	J. Money. 20	
Col. 2.	Sum assured payable at death whenever that may happen.	Rs. 1,000.	
Col. 3.	Premium how payable and for what limited period.	Annually for 5 years.	
Col. 4.	Amount of Gross Premium, payable every year, for 5 years.	Rs. 91-1-4.	
Col. 5.	Amount of Nett Premiums for Investment in Government Paper at Compound Interest; and payable every year, for 5 years.	Rs. 72-13-11	
Col. 6.	Increased value of the 5 Nett Premiums at end of the 5 years at 4 per cent. Compound Interest and represented by Government Paper in the hands of the Official Trustee.	Rs. 410-7-4 J. Money's payments now cease.	
Col. 7.	Increased value of Rs. 410-7-4 at the end of 22 years, 8 months, at 4 per cent. Compound Interest.	Rs. 1,000	
Col. 8.	Total Period occupied in deriving Rs. 1,000 from J. Money's Payments.	yrs. months. 27 8	Difference in favor of the Positive.
Col. 9.	Brown's Tables of Mean Duration of Life in India at Age 20.	Civil. yrs. months. 34 4 27 8 yrs. months 6 8	Military. yrs. months. 28 6 27 8 yrs. months. 0 10
Col. 10.	Expectation of life in India at age 21, as deduced from Mr. Finlayson's adjusted Table of the experience of the subscribers to the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund between the years 1837 and 1872 - (at age 20, not given).	years 32 months 9	
Col. 11.	Average price of 4 per cent. Government Paper from 1836 to 1873 deduced from Messrs. Nicholls and Henty's Indian Government Loan Diagram, and exclusive of 1857 and 1859.	Per Rs. 100. Rs. 92-1-1. Equal to a return of Rs. 4-5-6.	

Table of Results at following Ages available on application.

EXPLANATION.

J. Money, aged 20 next birthday (Col. No. 1) assures his life for Rs. 1,000, payable at death (Col. 2) and elects to pay Premium to the Positive in 5 years (Col. 3) instead of for the whole of life. Being in the receipt probably of full pay and allowances, a term of years to pay the required Premiums in would be more convenient than having to pay an unvarying amount for the whole of life. The amount of Gross Premium payable by J. Money, every year for the first and 4 subsequent years, is Rs. 91-1-4 (Col. 4), and the nett of proportion which the Positive will invest in Government Paper to accumulate at Compound Interest until death is Rs. 72-13-11 (Col. 5), the difference being reserved for expenses and profits. At the end of the 5 years, the Nett Premiums invested as received in Government Paper at Compound Interest have become Rs. 410-7-4 (Col. 6), and at the end of a further term of 22 years and 8 months (Col. 7) have increased to Rs. 1,000 the amount assured. By this time the total period occupied in deriving from J. Money's payments Rs. 1,000 is 27 years 6 months (Col. 8), and so far as the Positive is concerned, the Life Assured may now lapse. Cols. 9 and 10 show what the even chances of life in India are according to Brown's Indian Mortality Tables, and the experience of the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund, just published, while Col. 11 gives the average return which Investments in 4 per cent. Government Papers have yielded for the last 38 years, taking the highest and lowest Prices ruling each year, and excluding 1857 and 1859, when Government Securities were unduly depressed.

N. B.—1. Expectation of J. Money's life in India is now probably somewhat longer than that set down in Cols. 9 and 10, as the periods reviewed embrace years of constantly recurring wars.

2. The rate of interest (Col. 11) which will be realized for the Positive Life Fund will on an average of investments probably be a little *more than* 4 per cent., which will reduce the period in Column 8.

Dr. FARR, of the General Registry Office, Somerset House, has been appointed Auditor of the Life Funds, in lieu of Professor Sylvester, resigned.

Prospectuses, Tables of Rates, Copy of a Pamphlet by Lord Sandhurst on "Life Insurance Rates in India," and all necessary information may be obtained on application to

GADDUM & Co.,
Agents for Bombay.

Treacher's Building, Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.—TO LET, from 1st May, comfortable APARTMENTS. Rent Rs. 75 per mensem. Apply to M.C.L., FORBES & Co.

WANTED, BOARD and RESIDENCE for SINGLE GENTLEMAN in a private Family. Apply G 20, at this Office.

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Bombay	Railway Refreshment Rooms.
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Kurrachee	"Sindian" Press.
London	G. Street, 30, Cornhill,
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G. MANSON, Secretary.

Bombay, 10th April 1874.

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Bombay, 11th April 1874.

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W. J. ADDIS, C.E., Sole Agent.

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No. 1001.—HOME DEPARTMENT.

PUBLIC.

Fort William, the 2nd April 1874.

NOTIFICATION.—In modification of that part of Home Department Resolution, dated 28th November last, and published in the *Gazette of India* dated 29th November, which contained a list of places of import of Arms and Ammunition by sea and of the officers authorized to grant licenses,—His Excellency the Governor General in Council, in the exercise of the power vested in him by Section 17 of Act XXXI of 1860, has been pleased to authorize the Undermentioned Officers to grant licenses for the importation into British India by sea of Arms and Ammunition at the ports mentioned opposite their names, and for importation into British India by land at the places specified below :—

Officers authorized to grant licenses.	Names of Ports.
	MADRAS.
Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras	Bimlipatam. Coconada. Tuticorin. Calicut. Mangalore. Negapatam.
Commissioner of Police	Madras.
	BOMBAY.
Commissioner of Police	Bombay.
Commissioner in Sind	Kurrachee.
The Resident at Aden	Aden.
	BENGAL.
Commissioner of Police, Calcutta	Calcutta.
	BRITISH BURMA.
Chief Commissioner of Burma	Rangoon. Bassein. Akyab. Moulmein. Tavoy. Mergui.

IMPORT BY LAND.

The Officers authorized to grant licenses to import Arms and Ammunition by Land into any part of the territories under the Government of India, are—the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, or such Officers as he may appoint ; the Secretaries to the Governments of Bengal, North-Western Provinces and the Punjab ; and such Officers as the Governments of Madras and Bombay shall appoint for those Presidencies respectively.

A. C. LYALL,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

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No. 3 Machine, on Polished Table	„ 90
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No. 2 Machine, in Polished Mahogany or Walnut, do.	„ 135
No. 1 Machine, in Unpolished Walnut, do.	„ 135
No. 1 Machine, in Polished Mahogany or Walnut, do.	„ 140
No. 1 Machine, in Full Case, Mahogany or Walnut Polished	„ 165

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THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

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There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. R. ilways to their destination, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

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NOTICES.

ESTABLISHED IN 1830.

C. LAZARUS & CO.,

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47, 56, 60, 61, & 62, BENTINCK STREET, CALCUTTA.

BILLIARD TABLES.

C. LAZARUS & Co., as Manufacturers, would invite particular attention to their large stocks of full-sized Billiard Tables, which, from the numerous testimonials received from all parts of India, China, Burmah, Persia, Ceylon, Batavia, Manilla, the Straits and Siam are now shown to be the only ones appreciated in the places named. One of the chief desiderata in a Billiard Table is to secure such an arrangement as will admit of a Ball being struck so as to attain the highest speed without its jumping. This, it need scarcely be said, depends entirely upon the arrangement of the cushions. C. L. & Co., mentioning this fact, would state that the subject has largely occupied their attention, and after repeated experiments and close consideration, they have discovered a principle in the manufacture of cushions which answers admirably the end desired. Since the manufacture of their cushions on this new principle, C. L. & Co. have received testimonials from some of the first clubs in India speaking to the merits of the same. To secure *truth* with *speed*, that is to say, the maximum of speed compatible with preventing the Ball jumping, is the object which C. L. & Co. have had in view, and which at length they have successfully attained. At the same time, the cushions, it should be stated, are quite as durable or even more durable under the new principle of making up than under the old. With a view to the maintenance of the high character of their workmanship, C. L. & Co. have secured, for this branch of their business especially, the services of a gentleman who for many years was foreman to the eminent makers, Messrs. Burroughes and Watts, whose experience is a guarantee of the highest possible excellence in the manufacture of Billiard Tables and of everything connected with that department of their business.

PRICES.

C. L. & Co. are alive to the necessity that exists in these altered times for reasonable prices. The supplying, however, of a *bona fide* reliable article is the first consideration with a respectable and old established Firm. Regard being had to this, and also to the fact that C. L. & Co. warrant every article that issues from their Manufactory, they can confidently state that their charges represent only a slender margin of profit over and above actual cost of production, and will bear favourable comparison with those of any European makers.

IMPORTANT TO MESSES AND BILLIARD CLUBS

THROUGHOUT INDIA, CHINA, BURMAH, CEYLON, AND THE STRAITS.

Consequent on the numerous applications that C. Lazarus & Co. have lately had from parties residing at a distance from Calcutta, to have their Billiard Tables re-cushioned on C. L. & Co.'s new principle, and as sending the cushions to Calcutta for that purpose is attended with great delay, thereby occasioning much inconvenience, C. L. & Co. have been induced to keep a stock of Cushions on their new principle always on hand, which can be fitted to any Table, the accurate length and width of the Slate Bed only being required.

Up-Country Messes and Clubs can, by thus securing a spare set of Cushions, ensure the constant use of the Table—a desideratum, C. L. and Co. are satisfied they will not be slow to appreciate, as the inconvenience hitherto felt by the Table being unavailable for play during such time as the old Cushions are under repair, has been admittedly very great.

B. B. B.

In accordance with their established practice of introducing Novelties to the Indian Public, C. LAZARUS & Co. have pleasure in announcing that they have made arrangements to supply the latest novelty in social and family amusement, by importing the popular B. B. B. Tables. The peculiarity of these is, that on the one table the three favourite games of BILLIARDS, BAYTUS, and BAGATELLE may be played, thus affording a pleasing variety of amusements concentrated on a single board, at little more than the cost of one. Anticipating that the demand for these tables will be large, C. L. and Co. are prepared to supply them on very favourable terms, it being a principle of their business to furnish the best and most approved articles of every kind, at the lowest rates consistent with excellence of quality and a fair trading profit.

BILLIARD & POOL BALLS,

Billiard Cloths, Cues, Billiards and Pool Marking Boards, Tips, Chalks, and

EVERY REQUISITE FOR THE BILLIARD TABLE.

BILLIARD CUSHIONS RENOVATED.

Billiard Tables repaired and re-cushioned on their new principle, thereby making an old Table as good as new.

IMPORTANT TO BILLIARD PLAYERS.

THE PATENT CUE TIP FASTENER,

WITH FILE IMPROVEMENT.

The "Cue Tip Fastener" is for the purpose of giving a pressure to the Tip when being fastened on to the end of a Cue; and also serves the purposes of filing level the top of the Cue, which it insures being done correctly.

The "Cue Tip Fastener" with File improvement, is in the shape of a cone, with slots cut in the side, a loose ring, and a File, which can be slipped in and out of the Fastener.

For Direction for using the above, with full instructions for Tipping a Cue, see inside of lid of box supplied with the Fastener.

Price, complete in Box, with File and Sand-paper, Rs. 6 each.

Ditto, without Box or File improvement, Rs. 4-8 each.

C. LAZARUS & CO.,
BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS, CALCUTTA.
Sole Agents in India, Wholesale and Retail.

THE CUE CEMENT (REGISTERED).

Re-tips in a minute. Unequalled for Adhesiveness, Tenacity, and Durability; unaffected by heat, cold, or damp.

Essential to every Player at Billiards, or any other Game where accident or emergency requires the application of a reliable Cement; Tipping and effectually repairing Cues, Rests, Rest-heads, and Billiard Ware of every description; also for Mending Pipes, Walking Sticks, Gun Stocks, &c., &c., and for all Leather, Wood, Ivory, Stone, China, for Uniting Glass (being transparent) or other Material.

PRICE PER BOTTLE—Rs. 2.

C. LAZARUS & CO.,

CALCUTTA.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENTS FOR INDIA.

NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

Were are a few special features in connection with this expensively executed Catalogue, to which C. L. & Co. would ask their Constituents' attention :—

1.—The *newest* and *most elegant* designs only find a place in the volume. Many of these designs, it should be mentioned, represent an original result ; that is to say, they have been elaborated with special reference to the household requirements of this country. In working to this end, reference has been had to the latest models of the first cabinet-manufactures of Europe. All that was recherche in style, or chaste in pattern, has been taken advantage of in the production of C. L. & Co.'s special designs for India, these desiderata, however, being combined with others which C. L. & Co.'s long experience has shown to be of the utmost importance. These it is scarcely necessary to detail, yet it may be observed as a general principle in modifying Home designs to suit Indian requirements, that substantiality should never be sacrificed to a too slender elegance, and this principle has been steadily kept in view. Indeed, in the manufacture of Cabinet Ware in India, this is a prime consideration, as climatic effects, not to speak of other agencies, have a most marked action in deteriorating such articles. It remains only to add, therefore, that, while all that is chaste, tasteful, and elegant has been freely appropriated from the sources indicated in the production of C. L. & Co.'s designs, regard has been had, at the same time, to the requirements of strength and substantiality ; a judicious blending of both, in fact, has been aimed at, and, as C. L. & Co. humbly believe, has been most successfully accomplished.

2.—C. L. & Co. have had each article of their stock photographed The diagrams have been engraved at considerable expense in England from these photographs, and represent, therefore, each article with artistic fidelity.

C. LAZARUS & Co. would urge the necessity of parties refraining from purchasing in Europe articles of Furniture said to be made expressly for India. It would be out of place here to dilate upon the defects which too commonly are apparent in Furniture imported from Europe, but it may be observed that such articles are always slender in proportions, and while put together, with very few exceptions, in an unsubstantial manner, the wood, materials, &c., that enter into the articles are not calculated to resist the various effects of climate or extremes of heat and moisture. For an illustration of this point C. L. & Co. would refer to their recently issued Illustrated Catalogue. In this volume will be found a set of original designs, on which, while the best models of European modern style have been had recourse to, various important details of construction and of elaboration, suggested both by long experience and a study of the subject, are conspicuous as specialties essential for India.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

DOS WORKS :—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury ; exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a Prevention to Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—Sir Astley Cooper.

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—Medical Review.

Sold in ½, ¼, and Pint Bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public ; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W in a diamond).

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria. An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Crimea, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in Half and Quarter-pint Bottles.

Prepared only by Thos. Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London.

BOMBAY.

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla and Fort, Poona.

And of all the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY, 13TH APRIL.

EXCHANGE on London still tends upwards, and business could only be done to-day at an advance on the prices given on Saturday. Rates close firm at our quotations.

Government Securities remain almost unchanged.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	1s. 11⅞d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight	1s. 11¼d.
Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 10⅞d.
Documents, 6 months' sight	1
Documents, 3 do.	1s. 11 7/16d.
Credit Bills, 6 do.	1s. 11⅝d.
Credit, 3 do.	1s. 11⅜d.
Credit 3 do. francs	247 to 247½
On Calcutta 60 days' sight	98½
Do. demand	99¾ to 100
On Madras 30 days' sight	99¼
Do. demand	par
On China House Bills, 60 days' sight	217. to 2 8.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent.	107 to ¼
Four & half per cent.	103½
Four per cent.	102¼ to ½
Four and half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	103
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67	103¼
15 years' Debenture Loans	103¼
years' do. do.	105
5 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	112
Do. do. Market Rate	112
New French Loan 6 per cent. fully paid up of 1871 and 1872	97
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872	91
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond	111

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—

Loans on Government Paper on demand	11 per cent
Fixed Loans on do. to 3 months'	11 „
Do. on Merchandise	13 „
Cash Credit do. to 3 months'	12 „
Bank Bills	11 „
Mercantile Paper	14 „

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-11
Carolas	„ 290
Mexican Dollars	„ 222
Five-Franc Pieces	„ 221½
Bar Silver	„ 106¼
Gold Lea	„ 16-13
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch	„ 16-14
Australian Gold ... 100 touch	„ 16-14

FREIGHT REPORT.

MONDAY EVENING.

NATIVE speculators have steadily taken up all the steamer tonnage available in order that they may be enabled to fill up the big steamers Hankow and Whampoa without loss. We calculate there is room in the steamers loading for Liverpool and sailing by 5th May for nearly 40,000 bales: not a very excessive quantity if more enquiry existed for steamers, but the demand still continues to run upon ships, and to-day £3-5 has been paid to arrive and £3-7-6 for ready shipment. The wind has at last got round to the west, and some of the overdue ships should soon be announced.

London	Cotton Cases Seeds	No ship; by steamer £3 to £3 5d.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£3 5s. 0d. to £3 7s. 6d.
	Wooden Ships „	£3 5s. 0d.
	Myrabollams	£2 0s. 0d.
	Coir bdls	£0 15s. 0d.
	Seeds	£2 10s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton Coffee	£3 12s. 6d.
Overland Steamers—		
	London	£3 0s. 0d.
	Venice	£3 0s. 0d.
	Trieste	£3 0s. 0d.
	Liverpool	£3 0s. 0d.
	Havre Cotton	£3 2s. 6d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal	Wheat	£2 15s. 0d.
	Seeds	£2 15s. 0d.
	Cotton	£2 15s. 0d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 20 per ton.
	„ Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4 per bale nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 10 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 12 port charges.
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

DEMANDS for Bank of Bombay, Manockjee Petit, and other Spinning shares at better rates. Colaba shares closed firm.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Noml. value p sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	90
22,000	1,000	all	7½ pct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct	Do of Bombay New	750
10,000	500	225	5 p.ct	Do 2nd Res. issue	421½
5,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,140
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	275
40,000	281¼	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	400 nl.
40,000	200	all	5 pct.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	175
10,000	250	125	6 p.ct.	National Bank of India	124
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	490

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 60	Colaba Land Co.	1,255
8,000	150	all	Nil.	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	107
750	2,000	2,000	30p.s.	Mazagon Land	905
6,000	1,000	all	15p.s.•	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	865

• Rs. 100 per share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

—	£20	218·3·0	p.c	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	236
—	£20	109·1·5	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
—	£20	13·10·2	do.	Ditto	
—	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
—	£18	196·5·1	do.	Do. New Shares	

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	160 p	Abar Cotton Press Co	1,400
200	2,000	1,100	150 do	Albert Co. Kurrachee	875
100	500	all	15 pc.	Albert Ginning Co.	500
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	150
156	12,000	11,000	100ps.	Apollo Press Co.	3,800
200	2,500	all	..	derar Cotton G. & P. Co.	1,535
200	2,000	all	200ps.	Bombay Press Co.	600
200	500	all	50p.s.	Do New	150
310	1,000	1,000	100 ps	Broach Cotton Co	550
100	1,500	..	...	Carwar Company	700
500	1,880	all	10	Colaba Press Co.	2,500
350	9,000	all	250ps.	East India Press Co.	2,200
150	8,500	all	300 p	Fort Press Co.	4,000 xd
300	2,000	1,800	75 p	Framji Cowasji Press Co	10 nl
300	1,000	all	70 p	French Press Co	500
250	5,000	1,460	75 p	Imperial Press Co	400
300	400	350	60 p	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	585
600	2,000	500	...	Nicol Press Manuf. Co., Ld	1,800
120	2,500	750	125 p	Prince of Wales Press	1,500
20	1,000	all	...	Sassoon's Press Co.	1,050
40	850	750	135 p	Scinde Press Co.	495
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,025
120	1,500	1,250	Rs. 85	Victoria Press, Madras	1,000
150	850	all	30 ps.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	850
450	1,000	all	80 ps*	Volkart United Press Co.	960

* Per share for the half year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

620	1,250	all	100*	Alexandra Spinning	1,500
500	2,500	all	175p.s	Alliance Spinning	2,790
200	2,000	all		Bhownuggur M. & P. Co	1,900
900	1,000	all	70 p.s	Bombay United	1,300 xd
1,600	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	290
2,600	2,000	all	30p.	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,785
750	2,000	all	200p.s	Great Eastern	2,600
750	1,000	all		Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,380
500	1,000	1,000		Khandeish Spinning	1,000
350	1,000	550	...	Madras U. Spinning	650
1,500	1,000	all	75 p.s	Manockji Petit's	1,435
900	1,000	all	10 p.s	Morarjee Spinning	1,410
800	2,500	all	300*	Oriental	3,800 x
490	2,500	400	300p.s	Royal	2,525
500	1,000	1,000	200p.s	Soonderdas Spinning	1,425
500	1,000	250	10p.s	Do. Do. 1/4 share	350

* Per share for the half-year.

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of L'dation.		
—	95	19½	...	Bank of China	1
—	...	...		East India Bank	1
—	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) as on the 11th April, compared with the statement issued on 2nd April:—

LIABILITIES.		2nd April Rs.	11th April. Rs.
Proprietors Capital:—			
First Issue of 10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid	Rs. 50,00,000		
Second Issue of do. of Rs. 100 do.	„ 10,00,000		
Do. do. do. paid to Account of Call of Rs. 125 per share	„ 11,78,625		
		71,72,2'0	71,78,625
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities		13,00,000	13,00,000
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office		56,78,598	55,79,936
Do. do. do. at Branches		33,49,668	31,08,010
Other Deposits		1,05,33,473	1,12,96,951
Post Bills		19,159	23,166
Cash Credits, undrawn		4,12,236	3,95,925
Rs.		2,84,65,284	2,88,82,613
ASSETS.			
Government Securities		20,62,323	20,63,095
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper Bullion, and Merchandise		13,10,929	11,79,778
Loans, on Security of do do.		32,43,789	36,78,137
Current Accounts, overdrawn		3,692	61
Bills Discounted		93,74,766	1,02,40,875
Stamps		5,194	5,087
Dead Stock	Rs. 5,02,835		
Amount applied in reduction	„ 95,0[illegible]		
		4,07,855	4,07,855
Bullion		4,1[illegible]	3,25,282
Cash Balances with Correspondents		5,33,342	5,12,226
Cash and Currency Notes		1,11,1[illegible],274	1,04,70,217
Rs		2,84,65,284	2,88,82,613

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

The market continues steady without change in prices. The following sales have taken place yesterday:—

500 pieces Grey Shirtings (fine) 40 in. 39 yds. 7 lbs. at Rs. 4 13 0
500 „ „ „ („) 40 „ 39 „ 8½ „ at „ 5 11 0

COTTON, &c.

In the telegraphic intelligence of Saturday evening the Liverpool market is reported dull, with Surats heavy, and prices barely supported. Sales of the day are given at 12,000 bales of which 3,000 are Surats, and of which 2,000 on account of speculations and for exports. Fair Dhollerah is still quoted at 5⅛d. per lb Hingunghaut at 6⅛d. Broach at 6 7/16d. Oomraowutt 5⅞, Orleans at 8s. 4d. and Mid Uplands at 17 cents. Imports at Liverpool are only 2,000 bales, and the day's receipts at U. S. ports about 6,000. The produce markets are quiet, and there has again been a slight fall in coffee and coconut oil. Linseed and Rapeseed are, however, quiet unchanged.

The cotton market here has been quiet, and prices have declined one Rupee per candy at which a fair business have taken place. The following purchases are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday:—

75 candies	New Bhownuggur	at Rs. 174
50 „	„ „	at „ 176-77
35 „	„ „	at „ 176
50 „	„ „	at „ 173-74
50 „	„ „	at „ 173-75
50 „	„ „	at „ 173
25 „	„ Neriad	at „ 153
500 „	„ Verawul	at „ 153-55
75 „	„ „	at „ 158-60
10 „	„ Shergaum	at „ 182
50 „	„ Khundwa	at „ 170
25 „	„ Barsee	at „ 168
50 „	„ Julgaum F. P. B.	at „ 168
25 „	„ „	at „ 168
100 „	„ Broach M.G.	at „ 190
50 „	„ „	at „ 190
50 „	„ „	at „ 190
25 „	„ Faizpore F. P. B	at „ 174½
100 „	„ Akote	at „ 184½
50 „	„ Pore Bunder	at „ 163

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
13	C lombo (s)	McNabb	Cardiff, Feb. 13.
	Kurrachee (s)	Hutchison	Kurrachee, April 10.
	Pehlwan (s)	Pead	Goa, April 11.

DEPARTURES.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
13	Pekin (s)	Woolcott	Southampton.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearance yesterday:—

Ship Lloyd, Robinson, to London.
Ship Hannah Law, Dawson, to Liverpool.
Brig Keerata Roodrin, Nacoda, to Cochin and Colombo.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Patna, to Coast, Calcutta and China.
Steamer Kurrachee, to Kurrachee.
Steamer Mirzapore, to Aden and Suez.
Steamer Peter Jebson, to New York.
Steamer Colombo, to London.
Steamer S r J. R. Carnac, to Coast and Carwar.
Ship C. N., to Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

April. ARRIVALS.

9 Palestine (s) Owen Bassein, April 5.
City of Brussels Kennedy Port Adelaide, Feb. 24.
Scindia Harrison Liverpool, Dec. 6.

April. DEPARTURES.

9 Steamers Eldorado, Torino, and Duke of Sutherland.
Barque E. J. Spence.

ADEN.

March. ARRIVALS.

25 Hamodee, Nacoda, from Calcutta.
27 Mirzapore, s.s., Parish, from London.
27 Tenedos, Harris, from Bombay.
27 Peter Jebson, Wolff, from Cardiff.
27 Colombo, McNabb, from Cardiff.
27 Kingston, s.s., Chetham, from Bombay.
28 Bergen, s.s., Christensen, from Kurrachee.
28 Mongolia, s.s., Coleman, from Calcutta.
29 Russia, s.s., Kusy, from London.
29 Tigre, Lecointre, from Marseilles.
29 Kwang Tung, B. M. Elton, from Maculla.
29 Chalydra, s.s., Gould, from Cardiff.
29 Bangalore s.s. Burne, from Melbourne.
30 Ocean Queen s s. Zerida, from Singapore.
30 Head-Quarters, s.s. Irvine, from Melbourne.
30 Golconda, ss, Fraser, from Newcastle.
30 Ameera, ss, Larrunga, from Liverpool.
31 Muzeppa, ss, Harvey, from London.
31 Killarney, ss, O'Neill, from Jedda.

March. DEPARTURES.

27 Mirzapore, ss, Parish, to Bombay.
27 Tenedos, ss. Harris, to Liverpool.
27 Gunga, ss, Cawcutt, to Persian Gulf.
27 Calcutta, ss, Henderson, to Zanzibar.
27 Border Chieftain, ss, Barley, to Bombay.
27 Excelsior, ss, J. Jose, to Bombay.
28 Bergen, ss, Christensen, to Marseilles.
28 Mongolia, ss, Coleman, to Suez.
28 Kingston, ss, Chetham, to Havre.
29 Tigre, ss, Lecointre, to China.
30 Godavery, ss, Mortamore, to Mauritius.
30 Bangalore, ss, Brown, to Southampton.
30 Bride of Lorne, Gilmore, to Bombay.
31 Ocean Queen, ss, Zeride, to Marseilles.
31 Golconda, ss, Fraser, to Suez.
31 Ameera, ss, Larrunga, to Manilla.
31 Kwang Tung B.M. Elton, to Kotawa.

April.

1 Muzeppa, ss, Harvey, to Colombo.
1 Killarney, ss, O'Neill, to Bombay.

March. VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

8 —— ss, Harrison, from Newcastle.
25 Hamcode, ship, Nacoda, from Calcutta.
27 Peter Jebson, ss, Wolf, from Cardiff.
27 Colombo, ss, McNabb, from Cardiff.
29 Chalydra, ss, Gould, from Cardiff.
30 Head-Quarters, ss, Irvine, from Newcastle.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS—APRIL 11.

White, Lieut, Bengal 15th Hussars, on leave, from Meerut.
Law, Lieut, Bengal 54th Regt, on leave, from Jullunder.
Gillbert-Cooper, Lieut Col, Staff, on leave, from Ahmedabad.
Western, Vet Surg, Madras 4th Light Cavalry, on leave, from Bellary.

APRIL 12.

Beare, Lieut, Bengal 13th Hussars, on leave, from Lucknow.
Truman, Capt, Bengal 13th Hussars, on leave, from Lucknow.
Disney, Capt, Bengal Royal Horse Artillery, on leave, from Umballa.
Turner, Lieut, Bengal Royal Engineers, on duty, from Ahmedabad.
Webb, Lieut, Bengal 17th Regt, on furlough, from Peshawar.
Smith, Surg Maj, Bengal Indian Med Ser, on furlough, from Nowshera.

APRIL 13.

Dalmahoy, Capt, 6th Regt N I, on leave, from Ahmedabad.
Battiscombe, Capt, Royal Artillery, on leave, from Ahmedabad.

DEPARTURES—APRIL 13.

Carruther, Capt, Bengal 21st Punjab N I, on duty, to Rawul Pindee.
Craigie, Major, Bengal 21st N I, on duty, to Goruckpore.
Kirton, Surg Major, Bengal Civil Surg, on sick leave, to England.
Warry, Capt, Bengal Royal Artillery, on sick leave, to England.
Jones, Surg Maj, Bengal Army Med Dept, on duty, to Allahabad.
Wemyss, Capt, Bengal Genl List Infantry, on furlough, to England.
Rundall, Col, Madras Royal Engrs, on leave, to England.
Forlong, Lieut Col, Madras Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.
Watts, Major, Staff Corps, to rejoin, to Poona.
White, Lieut, Bengal 15th Hussars, on leave, to England.
Blair, Lieut, Bengal 15th Hussars, on leave, to England.
Truman, Capt, Bengal 15th Hussars, on leave, to England.
Sealy, Lieut, Staff Corps, on duty, to Aden.
Sexton, Major, A G Qr Mr Genl, on leave, to Mahableshwar.
Sargeant, Capt, Royal Engrs, on furlough, to Europe.
Battiscombe, Capt, Royal Artillery, on leave, to Matheran.
Gilbert-Cooper, Lieut-Col, Staff, on leave, to Poona.
Mellies, Lieut-Col, P W Dept, on duty, to Ahmedabad.
Kiernander, Surg, Med Dept, on duty, to Mhow.

PUNJAB ORDERS.

(*Punjab Gazette*, April 9.)

Mr W A Harris, Offg Extra Asst Comr is transferred from the Lahore to the Rawalpindi District.

Mr M Macauliffe, Asst Comr, reported his arrival at Bombay on return from furlough on the afternoon of the 25th March 1874, and is posted to the Montgomery district.

The services of Surgn-Maj C P Costello, 6th Punjab Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Civil Department, in view to his appointment to the medical charge of Srinagar during the season.

The following Orders are confirmed:—

Brigade Order, Punjab Frontier Force, dated 25th March 1874, directing Surgn J Lloyd, M D, to assume medical charge of the 3rd Punjab Infantry in succession to Surgn-Maj H Thom, M D, transferred to another appointment.

2nd Punjab Infantry—Regimental Order, dated 13th March 1874, making the following temporary appointment in consequence of the departure of Capt A Crewe Read, Offg 2nd in Command, on furlough:—

Capt A R Turner, Adjt, to officiate as 2nd in Command, in addition to his duties as Adjt.

4th Punjab Infantry—Regimental Order dated 9th March 1874 making the following temporary arrangements consequent on the deputation of Lieut A Gaselee on special duty to Bhagalpur:—

Lieut T J O'D Renny, 2nd Wing Subaltern, to hold the additional Offices of Adjt Qr Mr, and Wing Officer, from the 25th Feb to the 6th March 1874, and to officiate as Adjt, in addition to his duties as Wing Subaltern, from the 7th March 1874 until further orders.

Capt A McC Bruce, rejoined from furlough, to officiate as Wing Officer, in addition to his own duties as Qr Mr, from the 7th March 1874, until further orders.

Mr S F Cox, Asst Engr, 1st grade, 2nd Division, Ambalah and Lahore Road, is allowed three months' privilege leave, with effect from the 15th July 1874, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*North-Western Provinces' Gazette*, April 11.)

Mr J R Reid, Settlement Officer, Azimgurh, has been granted three months' privilege leave, with effect from the 15th April, 1874.

Capt F H Alexander is appointed to officiate as Asst Dist. Supt of Police, 2nd grade, with effect from the 1st April, 1874, and to be posted to Bareilly.

Mr M A McConaghey to hold charge of the Settlement of Pergunnah Jewar of the Agra District.

The Rev W A Duke, to be Chaplain of Benares, with effect from the date on which he received charge.

Mr C Robertson, Offg Mag and Collr, to officiate as Dist and Sessions Judge, Mirzapore, during the absence, on privilege leave, of Mr J H B Ironside, or until further orders.

Mr W Duthoit, Depy Supt of the Family Domains, Maharajah of Benares, to officiate as Mag and Collr of Mirzapore, vice Mr C Robertson.

Mr H F D'O Moule, Asst Mag and Collr, Mirzapore, to officiate as Dep Supt of the Family Domains, Maharajah of Benares, vice Mr W Duthoit.

Mr G P Money, Dist and Sessions Judge, to be President of the Bareilly Divisional Committee of Examination.

Mr H W Dashwood, Mag and Collr, to officiate as Comr of the Benares Division, during the absence on deputation of Mr C P Carmichael, or until further orders.

Mr S S Melville, Mag and Collr, to officiate as Dist and Sessions Judge, Allahabad.

Mr G L Lang, Joint Mag and Depy Collr, 1st grade, to officiate as Mag and Collr of Futtehpore.

Mr W Oldham, Offg Mag and Collr, to officiate as Dist and Sessions Judge of Ghazeepore, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr R F Saunders, or until further orders.

Mr A Seils, Joint Mag and Depy Collr, 1st grade, to officiate as Mag and Collr of the Ghazeepore District.

The appointment of Mr H W Dashwood, Offg Comr, Agra, to officiate as Dist and Sessions Judge, Allahabad, is hereby cancelled.

Lieut G W Anson, Offg Asst Comr, is transferred from Jaloun to Jhansie, with effect from the date of his return from privilege leave.

Mr A Robinson, Asst Mag and Collr, Goruckpore, is transferred in the same capacity to Allahabad, with effect from the date of his return from leave.

Mr H G Pearse, Asst Mag and Collr, Benares, is transferred in the same capacity to Jounpore.

Lieut J L McPherson, R E, Asst Engr, 1st grade, is promoted to Ex Engr, 4th grade, vice Lieut S M Lambert, R E, reduced to Asst Engr, 1st grade.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, April 8.)

REVENUE AND GENERAL DEPARTMENTS.

Mr Henry Cockburn Richardson, Offg Dist and Sessions Judge, Nuddea, is confirmed in that appointment.

Mr Arthur Levien, Offg Dist and Sessions Judge, of Rungpore is confirmed in that appointment.

The Hon'ble G G Morris, Dist and Sessions Judge, now acting as a Judge of the High Court, is posted to Rajshahye.

Mr James Monro is appointed to be a Mag and Collr of the second grade, but to continue to act as District and Sessions Judge of Rajshahye.

Mr John Beames, Offg Mag and Collr of Cuttack, is confirmed in that appointment.

Mr Thomas Frank Bignold to be Mag and Collr of Balasore, but to continue to act as Inspr-Genl of Registration.

Mr Loftus Richard Tottenham, Offg Dist and Sessions Judge of Backergunge, is confirmed in that appointment.

Mr Jhon Geoghegan is appointed to be a Mag and Collr of the second grade, but to continue to act as a Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

Mr William McCornell, M A, is appointed to be Dist and Sessions Judge of Bankoora in the second grade, and to be also Additional Judge and Additional Sessions Judge of Burdwan, vice Mr J H Ravenshaw, deceased.

Mr Charles Miller is confirmed in the appointment of Mag of Police, Calcutta, of which the pay is Rs 1,500 per mensem.

Mr Percival Debnam Dickens, B A, is confirmed in the appointment of Mag of Police, Calcutta of which pay is Rs 1,250 per mensem.

Mr Henry Bell MA, on furlough, is appointed to be Supt and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs.

Mr John Peter Grant is appointed to be Judge of the Small Cause Court at Kishnaghur, Ranaghat and Meherpore, and of the Principal Court of Small Causes in Nuddea and Jessore, and Judge of the Principal Courts of Small Causes at Kishnaghur and Jessore. Mr Grant will continue to act as Dist and Sessions Judge of Chittagong until further orders.

Mr Albert Champion Mangles is appointed to act in the first grade of Mag and Collrs.

The following officers are appointed to act in the second grade of Mag and Collrs:—

Mr Nathaniel Stuart Alexander, Mr Charles Cecil Stevens, Mr Joseph Samuel Armstrong, Mr Arthur Lloyd Clay, and Mr Charles Fortescue Worsley.

Mr Roger Henry Pawsey is appointed to be a Joint-Mag and Depy Coll of the first grade.

Mr Edward Vesey Westmacott, BA, is appointed to be a Joint-Mag and Depy Collr of the second grade. He will continue to act as a Joint-Mag and Depy Collr of the first grade.

Mr William Henry Grimley, BA, is appointed to be a Joint-Mag and Depy Collr of the second grade.

Mr William Macpherson, on furlough, is appointed to be Additional Judge and Additional Sessions Judge of Dacca, Chittagong, Backergunge and Tipperah.

Mr William Fraser McDonell, V C, is appointed to be Comr of the Bhagulpore Division.

Mr Edmond Craster Craster, on leave, is appointed to be Dist and Sessions Judge of Patna.

Mr Ross L wis Mangles V C, is appointed to act as Dist and Sessions Judge of Patna during the absence on privilege leave of Mr E C Craster.

Mr Skipwith Henry Churchill Tayler is appointed to be Dist and Sessions Judge of Gya.

Mr John Mangles Lowis, Dist and Sessions Judge of Bhagulpore, is appointed to be a Judge of the first grade.

Mr Thomas Walton, B A, Offg Additional Judge and Additional Sessions Judge of Dacca, Tipperah, Chittagong and Backergunge, is appointed to be a Judge of the second grade.

Mr James Cruickshank Geddes is appointed to act as Dist and Sessions Judge of Beerbhoom in the second grade. Mr Geddes will also act as Additional Judge and Additional Sessions Judge of Burdwan.

Mr William Henry Henderson is appointed to act as Additional Judge and Additional Sessions Judge of all the districts in the Patna Division during the absence on duty of Mr R L Mangles, or until further orders.

The services of Mr William Fraser McDonell, V C, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Home Department.

Mr Alfred Wallis Paul, B A, on special duty in the Patna Division is appointed to act in the first grade of Asst Comrs.

Major Boyce William Dunlop Morton, on furlough, is appointed to be Depy Comr of Manbhoom.

Mr John Ware Edgar is appointed to be Depy Comr of Darjeeling.

Colonel Edwin Alexander Rowlatt, whose name the Govt of India purpose to transfer to the Assam Commission, will continue to act as Depy Comr at Manbhoom.

The Lieut-Govr is pleased to appoint the following gentleman to be Members of the Council of the Lieut-Govtr of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations in the Bengal Division of the Presidency of Fort William:—

Mr Augustus Rivers Thompson, Mr F G Eldridge, and Bapoo Juggodanund Mookerjee

Mr Thomas Dunbar Ingram, LL D, Senior Professor of Law, Presidency College, is allowed twelve months' leave without pay from the 15th April 1874.

Mr. William E. H. Forsyth, Barrister-at Law, is appointed to act as Senior Professor of Law in the Presidency College during Mr Ingram's absence, or until further orders.

Surgn A Crombie is appointed to act as Professor of Materia Medical and Clinical Medicine in the Calcutta Medical College and ex-officio Second Physician of the College Hospital during the absence on furlough of Surgn-Maj Soorjee Coomar Goodeve Chuckerbutty, or until further order.

The services of Surgn S Hereton, actg Civil Surgn of the Chittagong Hill Tracts, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Military Department.

Surgn-Maj Samuel Delpratt, on furlough, is appointed to be Civil Surgn of Burdwan.

Surgn-Maj Robert Bird, M D, Actg Civil Surgn of Howrah, is confirmed in that appointment.

Surgn Edward Alfred Birch, F R C S, Actg Civil Surgn of Hazareebagh, is confirmed in that appointment.

Dr Nevill Jackson is reappointed to be Supt of the Prison Camp at Uchree.

Surg J Bourke is appointed to the medical charge of the Lock Hospital at Barrackpore, from the date on which Surgn E A Birch may proceed on special duty.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After packet
United Kingdom	Apr. 20	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	„ 17	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.	„ 24	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Australian	May. 2	4-30 P.M.	No after packet
China	Apr. 21	4-30 P.M.	
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	„ 20	5-30 P.M.	6 30 P.M.
Zanzibar	May 11	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every Monday during the fair season, and on Friday during the monsoon.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M. Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 3 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 2 P.M. Letters presented for registration will be received between 2 and 4 P.M. on payment of an additional fee of 2 annas on each letter. The additional fee to be paid in stamps affixed to such letters.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 5-30 P.M. to 6-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1-30 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P.M. up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be used.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is as follows:—

	Present Rates per ½ oz. Annas Pies.		Revised Rates per ½ oz. Annas Pies.	
Austria, Luxemburg German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey	8	8	8	0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia	9	4	9	0

The Overland Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as under:—

7 P.M.			5½ P.M.		
Monday	April	20	Friday	May	29
„	„	27	„	June	5
„	May	4	„	„	12
„	„	11	„	„	19
„	„	18	„	„	26
„	„	25	„	July	3
			„	„	10

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows:—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pie; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi optional and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route, and conformations conditions, be forwarded via Southampton

CHINA MAILS.

China and Australian Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as follow:—

4 P.M.			4 P.M.		
Tuesday	April	21	Monday	June	1
Monday	May	4	„	„	29
„	„	18	„	July	13
„	June	1	„	„	20
„	„	15			

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

Saturday	May	2	Saturday	June	27
„	„	30	„	July	25

In accordance with the above, Mails for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, and the Australian Colonies will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 P.M.

Registered Letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the above dates.

MAURITIUS MAILS.

Mauritius and Reunion Mails via Aden will be despatched with the Homeward Overland Mails leaving Bombay on the following dates:—

Regular dates.			*Supplemental dates.*		
Monday	April	23	Monday	April	20
„	May	11	„	May	18
Friday	June	5	„	June	12
„	July	3	Friday	July	10

It is not certain that the Supplemental Mails will catch the Steamer to Mauritius and Reunion, but they may.

POSTAGE ON LETTERS FOR ZANZIBAR.

Under a Treasury Warrant received from Her Majesty's Post Master General, the postage on letters for Zanzibar forwarded via Bombay to Aden by the Mail Steamers of the P. and O S. N. Company, and thence by the B. I. S. N. Company's Vessels, is increased from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

2. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.

3. Letters forwarded by this route and by the continuation of the line to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, and the Cape of Good Hope, will also be subject to an increase from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

4. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.

5. Letters forwarded by this route can be registered only for Natal and the Cape of Good Hope, the registration fee being 4 annas per cover.

7 P. M.			5 P. M.		
Monday	May	11	Friday	June	5
			„	July	3

LETTERS—There are six deliveries in Bombay every day; at 8 A.M., 10 A.M., 11-30 A.M., 12-30 P.M., 2 P.M., and 5 P.M. The inland post goes out at 8 A.M., for Khandeish, Malwa, Berar, Central Provinces, Punjab, N. W. Provinces, and Bengal, and all post towns on the north-east line of the G. I. P. Railway; for Poona, the Deccan, Southern Mahratta Country, and Madras Presidency, also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor, at 12, and for Scinde, Kattywar, and Cutch at 4 A. M.; for the South Eastern lines as far as Poona, 7-30 A.M. The Overland Mail for England is despatched every Monday evening at 6 o'clock, and closes at 5-30 o'clock. Late packets are received, on payment of extra postage, up til 6-30 P.M. at Apollo Bunder. Postage on inland letters not exceeding ½ tolah ½ anna, 1 tolah 1 anna, 1½ tolah 2 annas, 2 tolahs 2 annas; on foreign letters not exceeding ½ ounce via Brindisi 8 annas, 1 ounce Re. 1, via Southampton not exceeding ½ ounce 6 annas, 1 ounce 12 annas.

REVISED RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION TO THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half Yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

TO SUBSCRIBERS UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

We have been led to introduce the Scale for Payment in arrear because of the very free interpretation which is generally given to "payment in advance." To secure the advantages of the Advance Scale, payment must be made by Annual Subscribers within two months of the beginning of their term of Subscription, by Half-yearly Subscribers within one month, Quarterly Subscribers within a fortnight, and Monthly Subscribers within a week.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget.* Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, Military, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette.*

A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of address.

Subscription for One Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12
Postage to England, Rs. 6-8 per annum.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Over and Mail for Europe.

Per Annum	Rs 10 0
Per Copy	„ 0 4

CHEAP ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

WITH a view to create a system of advertising which, though very successful in England, is still quite undeveloped in India, we propose to publish in future, *at low rates for Cash payments*, short advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c. &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines...Re. 1
Each succeeding line ...... „ 0 8 as.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than ONE RUPEE, and payment must in all cases be made in CASH.

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. THEACHER & Co.'s, or Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Tuesdays the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette.*

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTH.

BELL.—April 9th, at Bangalore, the wife of the Reverend A Clifford Bell, M. A., Chaplain, St. Andrew's Church, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

COPCUTT—RUSSELL—April 9th, at St. John's Church, Bangalore, by the Reverend C. Rhenius, George William Copcutt, Government Telegraph Department, to Mary Russell.

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," and the "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

NOW READY.

"THE BOMBAY RIOTS OF 1874,"

PRICE ONE RUPEE EIGHT ANNAS.

Being a simple but full Narrative of the Riots, with the Opinions of the Indian Press thereon, and all the Evidence given at the Examinations of the Rioters in the Police Courts.

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, APRIL 14, 1874.

IT seems by no means unlikely that we may ere long have the pleasure of seeing Mr. Fawcett in Bombay. The late member for Brighton had been brought forward, before the mail left, as the chosen Liberal candidate for Hackney in case the election of Sir Charles Reed were invalidated by his appointment as Chairman of the London School Board. As the telegraph has not yet informed us that there is a vacancy in the representation of Hackney, it is probable that Sir C. Reed has been allowed by the Judges to retain his seat. Had the decision been to the contrary effect, we may fairly presume that Mr. Fawcett would have succeeded Sir Charles, as the electors of Hackney must feel more indebted to him than almost to any other member of the late House of Commons for the resolute stand he made against those encroachments on Epping Forest which Mr. Lowe permitted in the name of economy, and which did more than any other blunders of the Gladstone Administration to inspire the populace of the East End of London, who are nearly all Radicals, with a feeling of intense dislike to the Ministerial chiefs of the Liberal party. The regret which we feel at this prolongation of the term of his exile from the House of Commons is, however, tempered by the hope that his services may be secured as a member of the Royal Commission which is about to visit India in order to collect evidence which may complete the work of the Finance Committee. The excuse given to the House of Commons by the Ministry for not re-appointing this Committee was that it had been determined to appoint a roving Commission to which, by a happy accident, most of the influential members of the Committee could be nominated, as they had lost their seats at the general election. The plan of referring awkward questions of all kinds to Royal Commissions will probably find a good deal of favour with the present Government, which wishes to gain time before proposing fresh measures of legislation; and, as Mr. Disraeli has shrewdly drawn the teeth of one of the only two working-men members of Parliament by persuading him to sit on the Royal Commission to investigate the labour laws, so he will, no doubt, seek to propitiate such a man as Mr. Fawcett by asking him to finish the task with which he made such good progress while he was in the House of Commons. It will be a happy stroke of art if the Premier can at the same time persuade Mr. Ayrton, the very able Chairman of the late Finance Committee, to turn to good account the leisure which the ungrateful electors of the Tower Hamlets have placed at his command, by coming out to India in company with Mr. Fawcett and perhaps Sir Charles Wingfield, who is also at present disengaged from Parliamentary work, and asking the people of this country to say plainly what they think of their rulers.

The results of an independent inquiry conducted by such men will perhaps hardly be found to correspond with the self-complacent opinions which officials possessed with an entire faith in the virtues of their own administration of India drew from the celebrated series of *Sua si bona nôrint* papers. Those papers were, no doubt, the result of an honest attempt on the part of the governing class to take stock of what the English have done in India; but, as regards the relations between rulers and subjects, they inevitably displayed a partiality like that which the lion complained of as a blemish in the picture of a fight with a lion painted by a man. A Royal Commission composed of such men as we imagine must be sent out will ask the natives to give without fear their own version of the consequences of foreign rule. The Commission will probably not examine officials, so that there is no necessity for an immediate exodus of Secretaries to Government who might not care to be examined about what Mr. Fawcett roughly speaks of as "instances of waste and mismanagement," such as the building of the Gunnesh Khind palace and the purchase of the Elphinstone estate. Volumes of official evidence have already been given at Westminster, and it would really be an act of cruelty to men in authority in this country to strip them of their robes of State in the face of the people and let all India see by what very poor creatures it is governed Sir Bartle Frere is said to have excused himself for building Gunnesh Khind by alleging that the representative of Her Majesty in Western India ought, above all things, to be "splendidly housed," and, in surveying great historical events like the departure from Bombay of a Governor or a member of Council, the most indifferent spectator cannot fail to be struck with the real value in life of what the poet sneers at as "ceremony, idle ceremony." The strongest Government could hardly survive the shock, if such men, shorn of their trappings, and unprovided with even a body-guard, were put through an examination as if they were mere ordinary human beings by such terrible levellers as Mr. Ayrton and Mr. Fawcett. Fancy them emerging from the torture-chamber all limp and disarrayed, and meeting outside the select circle of European and native toadies who worshipped them as demigods while their omnipotence was still unchallenged. Why, they would hardly be recognized, and, if they fell from their high estate, must not the Indian Empire collapse with them? No, it is out of the question that our officials can be put through so awful an ordeal. Nor, on the other hand, will the Commission care, we fancy, to call as witnesses the carefully selected native gentlemen who were to have been sent to England at the expense of the State to whitewash the Indian Administration. They will not apply to a pleader who has never lived out of Bombay, and who hopes to become some day a judge of the High Court, to tell them the truth about the condition of the ryots; nor will they trust to a merchant with an income of two or three lacs of rupees a year to prove to them by his own experience that it is impossible the poor peasant or artisan can ever feel the pressure of the salt-tax. They will try to find out the actual sentiments of the people, and will form their own conclusions from what they hear and see.

The experiment, no doubt, will be a more venturesome one than any conquering nation has ever attempted before; and it may be perilous enough to the Empire unless the scope of the Commissioners' inquiry is strictly limited to the subject of finance. It would never do to allow a Royal Commission to invite from Hindoo and Mussulman malcontents a free and candid statement of their reasons for wishing to see the English driven out of India. Some things must be taken for granted, for it would be absurd to keep a garrison of 60,000 English troops in India and at the same time to appoint Royal Commissioners to raise the question whether or not England has any right to rule India at all. But, so long as the inquiry is restricted to the examination of costly errors alleged to have been committed in the actual administration of the country, it should be equally beneficial to England and to India. It may be said that the existing Government of this country is a despotism and ought to be sacred from the interference of rash critics. But this plea will not hold good until the policy of the last thirty years is reversed by the abolition of a free press in India. There must always be abundance of criticism on the acts of Indian Governments, and a Royal Commission can only do good by supplying critics with the information for want of which they so often err in their judgments. And, though there must always be some risk in free inquiry, we accept on the whole the principle that any Government which dares not encounter discussion is self-condemned and ought to perish. Reluctant as we are to speak evil of dignities, we cannot but feel more and more keenly every day, with our growing experience of what men in office are capable of, that the present system of administration in India, formed as it is on the principle of maintaining an utter estrangement between the bureaucracy and the people, is too gross and cynical a caricature of government to be allowed to last. It fights against man and Providence; and it may well be described, in the happy phrase of a recent French essayist, as *funeste et fragile.* If Mr. Fawcett can deal the death-blow to this system, and free India from its servitude to a race of official mediocrities who are hypocrites in sentiment and imbeciles in conduct, he will earn himself a name worthy of as much honour in the history of British India as the names of Clive and Cornwallis. The Augean stable of Indian officialism requires a thorough cleansing, and we know no public man but Mr. Fawcett who has both the courage and the ability to attempt the task. On one question, that of the land revenue, Mr. Fawcett has nobly vindicated his independence, and separated himself from ordinary English Radicals; for he repudiates utterly the doctrine which John Stuart Mill worked into his system of political economy, about "the unearned increment of the soil," and holds the sensible opinion that, for purposes of taxation, there is no difference between landed and other property. In his speech to the electors of Hackney last month he said:—"Nothing, it appears to me, could be more "mischievous and more flagrantly unjust than "to throw almost the entire weight of taxation "upon the owners of realized property; and "some, forsooth, have ventured to propound "this in the interest of labour. If capital were "subjected to such a special penalty, the result "would be that capital would flow more plentifully to foreign countries and would be "drawn away from our own industry." What would not one give to hear this clear and honest voice raised in India against the perpetuation of the abominable practice of throwing upon the poor cultivators of the soil the chief and nearly the full burden of taxation?

NOTES OF THE DAY.

IT seems to be a pity that nobody can publish a line of honest criticism on the performances at a public concert—and we are sure that our criticisms on the Byculla Schools concert were kindly and well meant—without putting Mr. Matthias Mull to the trouble of writing a long and plaintive letter to the *Times of India* to show that all the performers sang or played in a perfectly irreproachable manner. We are not concerned to defend the accuracy of our criticism that, for an organist of Master Percy Mull's tender years, Haydn's "Come, Gentle Spring" is a much more delicate and difficult piece to perform satisfactorily than one like the "Coronation Anthem," which may demand greater instrumental skill, but of which the theme is simple and easily understood. After all, this is a matter of taste, and we are far from expecting everybody to agree with us in all that we say. But we think a word of friendly counsel to Mr Mull (senior) himself may not be out of place. He has got a son of whose remarkable talents as a musician he has just reason to be proud. But it is only by severe study, not by playing to catch the unthinking applause of the audiences at popular concerts, that a boy of so much promise can develope into a really great organist; and the injudicious kindness of a fond parent, who wants to make an "infant phenomenon" of the boy, and whose irritable vanity is up in arms whenever it is hinted that he is bent on spoiling a good thing by using it before culture has ripened its powers, can have but one result—to injure the son's prospects and make the father ridiculous.

HOWEVER much educated Hindoos may preach liberality of mind, they do not always act up to their professions. A struggle is at present going on at Broach which is very instructive upon this point. In that place there is a library, and, to his credit be it said, a poor man of the Dhed caste aspired to be made a member of it, and for that purpose communicated with the Secretary. The Secretary replied that he could not agree to the Dhed's request, as the members of the Library would object to his presence. The Dhed, however, according to a local paper, was not to be put off so, and commenced a discussion with the Secretary, claiming apparently that as to qualifications for admission to the Broach arena of wisdom and enlightenment one man is as good as another. He has also called upon the Secretary to show legal cause why he should not be allowed to become a member of the Library. The Secretary can probably point to no rule under which he may exclude a Dhed from the Library, but we suppose that the question will be submitted to the members, and if they decide upon the right of choosing their own company, we are afraid the unfortunate Dhed will have to give up his point, and fall back into the beaten ranks, one more victim of inexorable caste prejudices. At the same time, the members would show the liberal-mindedness which the possession of a library pre-supposes them to aspire after, if they said to the Dhed—"We are all equals in ignorance—come in, and join us in the search for knowledge."

THE *Friend of India*, sitting on its lonely perch looking abroad for horrors, and apparently very much annoyed because people will not agree with him that there is an awful famine in the land, will be delighted with the view taken of the matter by one of the Alexandria papers in support of its condemnation of the Viceroy for not prohibiting private exportation of grain from Bengal. If newspapers rise in the *Friend's* estimation in proportion to the exaggeration of their views about the magnitude and dreadfulness of the Famine, then the *Egyptian Messenger* must drive him beside himself with sheer ecstacy. We quote the *Messenger*, and may only remark that we have pleasure in believing that it has drawn its information about "millions" of dead parents from original sources, and has not depended upon the editor of the *Friend of India* as an "India correspondent":—"As it is, though a great deal is being done, and much more may yet be performed, with a view of helping the hungry and dying people, it is to be feared that their survivors will not easily forget that, the mere formality of appending a signature to an order, or a proclamation, might have saved the life of millions of parents, children, relations and friends, who, but for the mistake of permitting traders and speculators to drain the country of every grain of rice, might for years to come have enjoyed the greatest gift that the Creator bestowed upon man, instead of being numbered among the dead."

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

LONDON, 13TH APRIL.

H. R. H. Prince Arthur has been appointed to a Captaincy in the 7th Hussars.

The first steamer belonging to the Famine Relief fleet has been launched at Gravesend.

Don Carlos has rejected the proposals made to him by Marshal Serrano.

The French Press has been forbidden to attack the Septennate, and the Legitimist and Bonapartist organs have been warned for denying its irrevocability.

LONDON, 11TH APRIL, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats heavy.

The London Cotton Market has been dull.

Fair Dhollera 5⅛d.

Exchange on India	1s. 10⅞d.
4 per cent. Govt. Securities	96.
4½ do. do.	97½.
5½ do. do.	102.
Oriental Bank Shares	£46.
Chatered „ „	£14-10.
Do. Mercantile „	£26.
Hongkong and Shanghai	£36.
3 per cent. Consols, for account	92¼.
5 „ French Rente, 1872	95.
Bar Silver	58 9/16.

The following vessels have passed through the Suez Canal:—Gladys and Aristocrat.

Arrival—Rinaldo.

CHOLERA is reported to have broken out in Siam, both in the town and country districts.

COLONEL MEDLEY, R.E., officiates as Chief Engineer of the Public Works Department in Oudh during the absence of Colonel Forlong.

ANOTHER almost general change of Egyptian Government functionaries has taken place. H. E. Hassan Rassin Pasha is now Governor of Alexandria.

THE commander of the steamer Socotra has been fined one hundred and fifty rupees by the Town Magistrate of Rangoon for throwing sand ballast overboard in the harbour.

RINDERPEST has broken out amongst the cattle in Aden, and more than fifty bullocks in the Commissariat Department have already died from the effects of the pestilence.

THE number of pilgrims that visited the Prophet's shrine at Mecca this year is said to have been 160,000. The health of those returning to their homes through Egypt is reported to be excellent.

THE Judge of Moulmein has given judgment in the case of libel brought by Mr. Hallman against Mr. Whittam, proprietor of the *Advertiser Press*, and decreed 1,000 rupees as damages. The case, it is said, will be appealed.

AMONG the different taxes recently established by the Egyptian Government are reported those on all real property, horses, donkeys, carts, coaches, carriages, male children until they attain the age of adolescence, etc., etc.

THE tea-season of 1873 having now closed, Messrs. Moran and Co.'s market report informs us that the total exports from the 1st of April 1873 to the 31st March 1874 were 18,871,006 lbs. as compared with 17,269,938lbs in 1872.

WE understand that Colonel W. E. MacLeod, Superintendent of Army Clothing, proceeds shortly on privilege leave, and that Major J. A. Gayer, Bombay Staff Corps, now on general duty at the Presidency, will be appointed to act in his stead.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY, we read, has decided that the Hon'ble Mr. Inglis shall have charge of the Finance Department, and of that portion of the business of the Revenue, Agricultural, and Commerce Department which relates to the famine.

THE total quantity of rice imported to Calcutta during the month of March was 2,267,048 maunds, valued at Rs. 60,56,132, whilst the quantity exported was only 51,419 maunds, valued at Rs. 4,63,447, the latter showing a decrease in value of Rs. 13,31,959 as compared with the exports of last year during the month.

REFERRING to the action of Mr. Gibbons, City Magistrate of Kurrachee, in suppressing the Mission tract, at the instance of Mahomedans, the *Sind News* remarks:—"For the credit of our common nationality we may as well mention that Mr. Gibbons is not an Englishman, neither is he a European, and this perhaps accounts for his acting in the way he did."

WHILE the tea crop promises so favourably in Cachar, Sylhet, and Darjeeling, we regret, remarks the *Bengal Times*, to learn that some gardens in Assam have suffered from bad weather. Generally speaking, the crop all over the country is expected to be large, and the quality manufactured superior to previous years.

UNDER authority from the Supreme Government, the Government of Bengal has authorized the Commissioner of Chota Nagpore to purchase in the local market a small quantity of grain, required to feed labourers on Government works in Palamow, a sub-division of the Lohardugga district, and also to dispose of similar cases without reference to the Government of India.

CONSEQUENT on the sanction for the Wardha Valley Coal (State) Railway extension, from mile 18 to Warora, the Chief Commissioner has ordered that these extension works be formed into two executive divisions, one to be designated the Hinghunghat Division of the Wardha Valley Coal (State) Railway, which will include that portion of the line already open to traffic, and the other to be called the Nagree Division, which will include the terminal station at the Warora Colliery.

DR. FURNELL, Hon. Secretary of the Madras Fine Arts Committee, has issued a circular letter to the effect that it has been determined, on account of the success of the late Fine Arts Exhibition, to found a "Madras Fine Arts Society" with a view to the encouragement of art in Southern India. It is thought that an annual subscription of some ten rupees, which will entitle the subscriber to a season ticket and other privileges, will suffice, and persons desirous of becoming members are invited to communicate with Dr. Furnell.

PADDY, the *Rangoon Mail* tells us, has risen to Rs. 105 per 100 baskets in Rangoon, and a meeting of merchants had taken place with a view to keep down the price. It seems the cultivators have in many instances been too eager to grasp at the enormous price—as it seemed to them,—offered in the first instance, of Rs. 80 to 85, and had in consequence oversold themselves so that they now find they will have to re-purchase, for their own consumption and for planting purposes, at the present enhanced rates. That, however, is their look-out. No doubt somebody has largely benefitted by the operation.

IN the Report on Irrigation Operations for the khareef, in the N. W. Provinces, for the past year, occurs the following:—"In a season not marked by any failure of rain as to require the irrigation of the lower classes of crops, and in which, therefore, the total area irrigated was 100,000 acres less than the maximum attained in the year 1868-69, the gross revenue is still within Rs. 14,000 of the highest ever reached, and is, indeed, one lakh of rupees in excess of the revenue of the khareef of 1868 69, though the area irrigated is 85,000 acres less than it was in that year. The cause of this is the steadily increasing spread of cultivation of the more valuable crops, which has been so marked of late years."

THE *Indian Daily News* tells us that a number of planters in the district of P—— have entered into contracts with Government for the carriage of rice into the famine districts, and says that, on the occasion of signing the contracts, the planters met at dinner, after which there was the usual post-prandial oratory. Our contemporary tells us that one speaker commenced by dilating largely and pathetically on the miseries of the "suffering millions of this unhappy land," whose troubles it was their (the planters') noble duty to relieve. Further he spoke in warm terms of admiration of Government for "granting such liberal aid and taking such prompt measures to alleviate the distress." As the applause of the his hearers, the fumes of the champagne, and the "sufferings of the millions" gradually got mixed up in his brain, he gave vent to the following, which we repeat:—"You may boast of the gold fields of Australia and California, of the diamond fields of South Africa and Golconda, of the pearl fisheries of Ceylon, of the iron and coal mines of England, or even of the post of confidential adviser to a native rajah, but of *all* ways by which to make a roaring fortune give me a good healthy famine!!" Loud and continuous applause greeted the speaker on this magnanimous expression of such noble sentiments.

MILITARY ITEMS.

IT is notified in general orders that two houses in thorough repair are available at Almorah, at a very moderate rent, to officers proceeding to that station on sick leave. Applications for permission to occupy the buildings are to be addressed to the officer commanding the station, who will accord sanction to dates of application, preference being shown to officers of junior rank.

THE 1st Royal Scots is now massed at Raneekhet, the detachment from Shahjehanpore having joined the remainder of the regiment at that station. This is the first time the regiment has been together since its arrival in India. It was divided between Nusseerabad and Neemuch, then between Roorkee and Sepree, and latterly between Moradabad and Shahjehanpore. The 1st Detachment went to Raneekhet about two years ago, and will probably soon leave for the plains. The detachment from Shahjehanpore greatly needs a change to a good hill climate.

DEPARTURE OF SIR GEORGE CAMPBELL, SIR WILLIAM MUIR, AND THE HON. MR. TUCKER.

LAST evening the Apollo Bunder was so filled with people and carriages that standing room was scarcely obtainable. This was the case even a few minutes after five o'clock. One side of the quay was filled by natives, who were with some difficulty kept by European constables from crowding in upon the passage down the middle that was kept clear for the rather celebrated trio who have now taken their farewell of India. The other side of the passage was kept in order by lines of native infantry conspicuous in front of which fluttered the flag of the regiment—a faded old thing full of honourable shreds. Here and there were groups of officials: judges of the High Court, members of Council, military officers, naval officers, political officers, civilians. The *élite* of the Bombay public filled up the background on the bunder. In the harbour the flagship Glasgow attracted attention, her yards being prettily manned; at the foot of the jetty whence Sir George Campbell and Sir William Muir were to embark gaily decorated barges heaved impatiently, and a small fleet of boats manned by Jacks imitated the barges.

Precisely at half-past five the first gun of a salute intimated the approach of the expected party, and a few seconds afterwards Sir George Campbell's carriage dashed down the middle rapidly followed by Sir William Muir's, while a party of mounted sowars brought up the rear with much clattering and clinking of equestrian furbishments. The two ex-Lieutenant-Governors were soon surrounded by friends, who introduced other friends. Both looked jaded and rather sorrowful. Dr. Johnson says that no man ever consciously does a thing for the last time without feeling some pang of regret, so that they were doubtless yielding to the natural feeling which would be suggested by the belief that they were within a few steps of quitting the land wherein they had passed much of their lives, and made their reputations, such as these are. After the ceremony of introductions and "good-bys" had been undergone, Sir George and Sir William, accompanied by Lady Muir, descended the steps of the jetty. A few more farewells,

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and both had taken their places in the barges, which moved off for the mail-steamer, followed by Admiral Cumming and his Jacks. An attempt to raise a cheer was made by some enterprising Parsee gentlemen, but it died almost in its birth, and the public demonstrated their feeling by simple hat-raising—a process which was very industriously responded to by both the ex-Governors.

At about twenty minutes to six guns commenced to bang once more, and this time the crowd had to make way for the Hon. Mr. Tucker, who was accompanied by but one person a young Hindoo gentleman named Govind, in whom Mr. Tucker has always shown great interest. The hon. gentleman stepped into a circle composed of many of his old friends and colleagues—the Hon. Mr. Gibbs, the Hon. Mr. Rogers, the Secretaries to Government, &c.—and was warmly welcomed. When he had shaken hands with a great many persons, he left the Bunder by the jetty in the face of the quay, followed by hat-waving, to which it almost seemed he could scarcely respond in consequence of emotion. The guns kept banging until six o'clock; then the mail-bags were announced by the usual melodious bugling; and by seven o'clock the steamer took leave of Bombay with her burden of celebrities. There is always something saddening in leave-taking, and actuated by this feeling we daresay most of the individuals in the crowd, before dispersing for dinner, wished Sir George Campbell, Sir William Muir, and Mr. Tucker a good voyage to old England, no matter whether or not they happened to be honoured with the personal acquaintance of any of them.

THE HAPPY BOMBAY RYOT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

COLABA DISTRICTS, CONCAN, 6TH APRIL.

You have your special correspondent far away in the Bengal Districts. I think you might well look closer to home for subjects of importance, and I find that very near Bombay you have a vast tract of country the statistics, features, and events of which would afford you lots to write about. Indeed, I think it would be a good thing for the country if the fearless *Gazette* were to start a Special Commissioner and, giving him a roving commission, direct him to poke his nose into mofussil affairs. No doubt such an itinerant reporter would be cold shouldered by the "thrice-born," who prefer to keep districtorial history and collectorate statistics to themselves and in secret reports with the view of such being duly buried and embalmed with pomp and honour in the dusty pigeon holes of the Secretariat. But we live in a day when the folly of our ancestors cannot be perpetuated. This is the day and hour of real British Indian history, and its transactions and events must not be hid from the living, or be ultimately withheld from the coming generation which are quickly stepping into the shoes of the present. The Colaba collectorate is little known, although it lies opposite the great city of Bombay. Separated as it is from our chief city by the arm of the sea which runs into our harbour, it appears as it were cut off from the modern civilization of the Presidency. There was a time when Rewas, Alibaug, Bankote, and Nagotana were well known to the residents of Bombay. Fifteen or eighteen years ago this collectorate was a well-beaten path, for it was then the highway to Mahableshwur, Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Dapoolie, and to other places; but now the steam-boat and the railway have taken the traffic off its large roads, and I regret to say that they are fast going to ruin. Thousands of rupees—indeed, I ought to say lakhs—were expended in making roads, forming bunders, and in building travellers' bungalows; but all these public works are fast falling into dreary decay, and the money spent twenty or forty years ago is now very nearly lost to the State and to the Province. And while this is so, I pause to consider if Government is justified in neglecting this splendid portion of Her Majesty's dominions in the East. I think this district is blessed with such a profusion of natural accessories that it might be made one of the most productive corners of the Western Presidency. It has two or three noble rivers running into its very centre, and any number of smaller ones, all falling into the sea within easy distance of Bombay, and it has an important import and export trade, which, if properly developed, would give the blessing of riches to its poor ground-down inhabitants. I say its poor ground-down people, sorrowfully and advisedly, for I have never seen during upwards of a score of years, mostly passed in India, such abject poverty as I have recently witnessed along the roads and in the villages of this collectorate. To a man almost the Coonbees are deeply in debt to the village sowcars, and the village people are next to starving and almost naked. It is no use for any one to get up and deny this. The fact is patent to any honest man who will make enquiries or travel through this poverty-stricken district. You will ask, why is this, when I come just now to tell you of the cheapness of grain as compared with Bombay prices. Well, in explanation, I must tell you that the whole poverty of the country is to be attributed to the excessive Government land tax or rent. The cultivator under the present rate of assessment, which is fixed to last 30 years, is bound to pay Government from about 8 to 10 rupees per English acre for his land, whereas from all I have learned on good authority he cannot possibly afford more than rupees five per acre at the outside. Now I really say with every respect and submission to the Survey Department, that too hard a bargain has been accidentally driven with the poor man. I do not think it was unfair at the time of ratification, for when the assessment was made prices for cotton, grain, and other goods had reached a high figure, and experienced Indian statesmen did not anticipate the terrible reaction of recent years. But the most sanguine expectations of all classes have been crushed, and the wheel of fortune has revolved, scattering to the four winds of heaven the wild and hopeful dreams alike of the legislator and the governed; and what remains? Nothing but the parchment "deed" in which the ryot covenanted to pay a fixed rent and which holds him to a bargain of self-destruction.

No doubt had there been no crisis in Bombay in 1865, and had prices continued to be quoted at the fabulous rates they then reached, the cultivators would have had a good thing out of the fixed rent which was arranged to last for 30 years; but, while law binds the gamblers, does not equity from the still and quiet chamber of justice proclaim that the time has come when one-sided a contract should be cancelled? The Government have fairly won the toss no doubt, and are entitled to stick to their winning heads; but I think it is the part of a paramount power and of a paternal and loving Government to yield up the advantages gained by accident and by the false appearances of the times through which this country passed, which induced gaming in land speculations. I insist upon it that the largest act of charity and of good policy which could be shown to India in the present time would be exhibited in tearing up those terrible "leases" which have now become iron fetters upon poor, honest, stupid, but free men. Colonel Francis, who is at the head of the Survey Department of this district, is known to be a man of large heart and of honourable proclivities, but the true state of the country seems to be utterly unknown to him. It may be possible that he has not heard what I have, for it is not always easy for the cultivator to reach the ear of power and authority; but let him at once go into the question of rate of rent. It he finds that the present rate is so high that it produces insolvency or deep indebtedness, he can very easily suggest to Government to forego for a time the excessive land tax now imposed. If would be an expensive process no doubt to re-survey the lands and re-adjust the rent, as a large official machinery would be required to perform the duty, but there could be no difficulty in arranging for an equitable rate of temporary reduction of rent to meet the measure of the present time. The famine in Bengal has largely affected this district and run up prices, for the Banians from Rutnagherry, Bankote, and Bombay have purchased largely and exported grain to Bombay and down the coast. But this has only benefitted the village shopkeepers and merchants and not the cultivators. I am told that the ryots who owe money to the village shroffs have been forced to pay their instalments in kind and not in money, and that for every hundred rupees due they are bound in agreement to pay either money or a fixed number of maunds of grain at the option of the creditor. The result of this is that the drain upon this collectorate for grain, which sold well, has not helped the tenants, for the sowcars insist upon taking their instalments in kind, as they can obtain a large premium by doing so. The result is that the unfortunate cultivator is robbed of the good market rates ruling, and has to supply his children with food at the enhanced rate caused by wholesale exportation. There is no subject connected with Indian politics which has been so much overlooked as the existing relations between the poverty-stricken Indian farmer and the rich money-grasping village sowcar, who lives upon the misery and indebtedness of his unfortunate debtor. The slavery of the system is every bit as bad as African oppression, of which we have read so much.

In the Mhar talooka there are only three inam villages, and the best proof I can give you of the fact that the settlement is not popular in this neighbourhood is that the holders of land from the inamdars will not agree to a survey and assessment. They think that it is better for the rate to be fixed annually and altered according to good or bad times. Fixing rent upon a long average of years does not work well in India. The ryot is not a saving character, and the profits of a good year are not saved to make up for the loss sustained in periods of drought and famine, consequently starvation or debt follows when a failure in the crop occurs. I was much struck with Mhar and its neighbourhood. The town stands upon a tidal river and contains about 7,000 inhabitants. It is the seat of a brisk trade, and largely exports cloth, dried fish and rice, while its chief imports are ghee, jagree, gram, and all sorts of pulse. Ghee sells for about ten rupees and eight annas per maund; gram for about four maunds per rupee; jagree, two rupees per maund; dhal and tour is also sold in large quantities. These goods mostly come from above the Ghauts, and are brought down by bullocks and find a ready sale:—Cart hire is three annas per two miles, and bullocks are procurable for about half that rate. I was quite surprised to learn that in the neighbourhood of Mhar flax and hemp are raised in very large quantities. It certainly is odd that no enterprising European firm have as yet ever taken any interest in the opening up of this great trade. The flax from report is of a superior description, and is sold to native agents coming to Mhar on behalf of houses in Bombay for a very small price, and I believe proves highly remunerative. The large water-power of this country is utterly wasted, and I feel perfectly convinced that it might be used with great benefit, not only to the people residing in adjacent localities, but also to any enterprising company who would find the capital to start a flax mill. Hemp, too, is no contemptible article of consumption, and the shipping of Bombay draws largely upon this district for its ropes and cables.

It is an old saying that one lives and learns, and I find that I must have passed over unnoticed in early life many of the products of India in my rambles through her plains and hills. I never recollect having my attention called to the value of the tour sticks or twigs on which grow a large round grain about the size of a duck shot. This pulse is much used as an article of consumption by the natives of this part of India. The sticks are valuable for two purposes. They make a first class charcoal, and the natives told me that the agent for the Gunpowder Works at Bombay frequently visits this district and purchases largely of this kind of stuff. I am told that the tour sticks procured here are not so large as those cultivated in other parts, and that the agent prefers those sticks which are larger and thicker than those found here. But the tour twig has another valuable quality. I have recently seen it laid upon the rice fields and then covered over with rice straw, dried leaves, and cowdung and set on fire. It smoulders away, and then a thin coat of earth is thrown over the whole, and on the approach of the monsoon the rice seed is thrown over it, and this forcing bed will produce an enormous crop. Idle hands who will not labour over a large patch of ground continue thus to produce a large and early harvest. I do not recollect ever seeing this mentioned before, and so I give you a line upon the subject, as it is somewhat of interest. In speaking upon the products of this neighbourhood I ought not to have omitted to tell you that the natives make a first-class bread of the grain called naglee. It is dark to look at but highly nutritious and exceeding moderate in price, being sold for 28 rupees the candy, but while cheap the people now have no money to purchase.

In the neighbourhood of Mhar there are not many objects worthy of a visit. I wanted to ride over and see Ryghur, an old fort 12 miles off, formerly a favourite castle of the Mahratta Chief, Sevajee, but a want of time and the great heat prevented my doing so. I am told that the inside walls have been pulled down, but that the old ramparts still remain. There are some caves said to be very ancient about a mile from Mhar. Like as at the Karlie Caves near Poona the specimens of sculpture are injured and broken, and this it is alleged occurred when the Moguls overran India. The country in all directions is cursed with toll bars, which occur at intervals of about eight miles: a cart pays two annas, and this is certainly heavy on wheeled carriage. If the roads were kept in repair there might be an excuse for the charge, but they are gone to ruin, are broken, and bad, and impede locomotion, and bridges are very few. The report I send to you is gloomy on the whole, but there is no night without one star shining out now and then to bid one to hope for better light. A fortnight ago the Mhar dispensary was finished. This institution I hope will prove a blessing to the poor people of this district, for there is no doctor or medical aid in the town. This repository for medicine was built out of money granted by the Local Fund, who gave Rs. 11,000 for the purpose. The cost was Rs. 12,000 and the wanting Rs. 1,000 was presented by the Mhar Municipality, which body have promised the sum of Rs. 400 per annum to supply medicine. The native magistrate has applied for the service of a native Assistant Surgeon, and so I suppose ere long a Grant College graduate will be sent up to cure the ills of the people of Mhar. The heat is very great during the day, but the nights are cool and most enjoyable. The roads are very lonely, but I hear a civilian passed through to-day on his way to Mahableshwur. Mr. Elphinstone, the Collector of Rutnagherry, is also on the road, and expected at Coladpoor to-night, where his servants and horses await him. I am told that the natives, one and all, regret the departure of their late acting Collector, the well-known Gibby Elliott. He certainly is well spoken of in these parts, and the keen observing nigger says the giddy Gibby has more knowledge in his little finger than all the Commissioners of this presidency have in their whole bodies. The good opinion of the poor is not a bad test of the qualifications of a Civil Servant, and is a good set-off against the jealousy which arises in the bosoms of those who would too often skin and slay their own class if made of superior mettle and endowed with a quickness, common sense, and a knowledge of the world not perhaps enjoyed by many. In one of your paras. sometime ago you said Gibby was banished to Rutnagherry, but I can say he lives in the kindly memory of the people of the Colaba collectorate.

NEWS FROM ADEN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ADEN, 3RD APRIL.

THE result of the Royal Artillery sports, got up entirely by Major R. W. Phipps, commanding 6-6 R.A., about which I told you in my last, were as follow:—

No. 1.—High Jump, 5 feet and 1 inch—Draw between Gunner B. Richardson and Gunner S. Ellett; 3rd, Gunner Green.

No. 2.—Putting the Shot, 32 pounder—1st, Bombardier M. Kimber, 22 feet 6 inches; 2nd, Gunner G. Green, 22 feet 3 inches.

No. 3—156 yards, Flat Race—1st prize; Bombardier M Kimber; 2nd, Gunner J Brown 3rd, Gunner J Powell.

No. 4.—Running Jump (Long)—1st, Gunner S. Ellett, 14 feet 5 inches; 2nd, Gunner H. Smith, 14 feet 4 inches.

No. 5.—200 yards Hurdle Race, over 10 hurdles—1st, Gunner T. Young (27 secs.); 2nd, Gunner R. Hayfield 3rd, Gunner S Ellett.

No. 6.—Throwing Cricket Ball—1st, Gunner J. Powell, 103 yards; 2nd, Gunner G. Green, 99 yards.

No. 7.—440 yards Flat Race—1st, Gunner J. Powell (75 secs.); 2nd, Gunner W. Lancaster; 3rd, Br. M. Kimber, 75 seconds.

No. 8.—Three-legged Race, 150 yards—1st, Gunners Richardson and Lancaster (35 secs.); 2nd, Gunners G. Green and Jones; 3rd, Gunners J. Powell and J. Brown.

No. 9.—Veterans' Race, 150 yards—1st, Gunner J. Jones (19 secs.); 2nd, Gunner Wagstaff; 3rd, Gunner Ellett.

No. 10.—Chattie Race, 100 yards—1st, Gunner Musgrove; 2nd, Gunner Ashley; 3rd, Gunner Sealey.

No. 11.—Hop, Step, and Jump; 1st, Gunner Smith, 37 feet 4 inches; 2nd, Gunner Powell, 37 feet 2 inches.

No. 12.—Consolation Race, 220 yards—1st, Gunner Mills (30 secs.); 2nd, Gunner Green; 3rd, Gunner Ashmole.

Major Phipps is liked by the men of his corps, and it is creditable to him that he has attracted, during so short a period, the love of his Battery.

The Kwang-tung, with Captain Hunter on board, returned before daybreak on the morning of the 29th ultimo from Shuhur Bunder, and reported that, leaving Aden on the evening of the 24th, she reached Shuhur at midday on the 26th, where she found at anchor the steam-tug Pehlwan, which formerly belonged to Her Britannic Majesty's Marine fleet, and was subsequently sold to Messrs. Nicol and Co. of Bombay. The Pehlwan was lately purchased by the Chief of Shuhur, and is now commanded by an old English captain; her chief engineer is a Bombay Parsee. On entering the port of Shuhur the Kwang-tung saluted the flag of the country, and shortly afterwards the salute was returned from the shore. When the sixth gun was fired an accident occurred, by which a gunner was severely burnt. Captain Hunter visited the Jamedar (chief) who is said to be threatening the Chief of Maccalla, on a pretext that Maccalla originally belonged to the Shuhur Sultan. This the Chief of Maccalla denies, saying that Maccalla was sold by Shuhur's forefathers to the latter's in olden times. There appears to be every sign of a quarrel between the two Chiefs, I am told. The Shuhur Sultan is said to possess a larger force than Maccalla and also a vessel, which could easily defeat the feeble army of Maccalla. But the Sultan of Maccalla appears to have taken every precaution, and reported the matter to General Schneider, who, as said before, sent out his Political Assistant to inquire into the matter. The Kwang-tung left Shuhur on the same evening, and arrived next morning at Maccalla, where a salute was fired, which was returned by the Kwang-tung. Captain Hunter then went on shore and paid his visit to the Sultan, who, I hear, supplicated the Political Assistant to protect him from the impending aggression of the Jamedar of Shuhur. Captain Hunter left Maccalla on the evening of the 27th and arrived at Aden as described above. It is said that the Kwang-tung is under orders to proceed to Shuhur, seize the Pehlwan and bring her down to Aden, so as to disable the Shuhur Sultan from aggressing suddenly.

The Kwang-tung again sailed on the morning of the 31st ultimo to the wreck of the Woosung with a view to save some more cargo still, if possible. The Woosung had a good deal of indigo and metal cargo, besides cloth and drugs, on board, but I hear she is a complete wreck now.

Captain Frederick Mercer Hunter, B.S.C., our First Assistant Political Resident, went home by the last homeward mail steamer and will be back in June next. The cause of his sudden departure is, I am told, sickness brought on by the effects of the weather.

The memers of the Eastern Telegraph Amateurs Dramatic Club gave their farewell performance of the season on the night of the 31st ultimo. All the actors as usual performed their parts well, and received repeated applause. The Sultan Fudhl Bin Mohsin of Lahej was present, accompanied by his friends and followers, numbering about a dozen.

LEAVE RULES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I believe this is a Government that wishes to do justice to all its subjects; but how can this fact be reconciled with another fact,—viz., that, while some Government servants can get two years' leave after eight years of service, others who do the *same work* can only get six months'? The Bombay Government are not to blame for the delay in the sanction required, because they sent a 'nominal list' two years ago. The fault lies either with the Government of India or the Secretary of State, who, if they would simply put themselves in the place of unfortunate wretches who have been grilling out here for nine years, would see that such delay is unfair and almost criminal, because it may prevent some from ever again seeing near relations whose health is delicate, and also may be the cause of illness to the officials themselves who by a timely visit to Europe would lay in a new stock of health. Government has already laid down the general rule that two years' leave is earned by eight years' work, therefore on what principle of justice can it make exceptions? Why should we suffer because the Secretary of State won't take the trouble to consider the matter? Those who have not served eight years can patiently wait, but it would only be fair that the few who have completed that term of service should be allowed to use the new rules in anticipation of sanction; or else doctors should give certificates on the principle of prevention being better than cure. The length of residence in India should be a sufficient reason for granting such certificates, otherwise a premium is placed on lying, and those who will not falsely 'assume' a disease, 'though they have it not,' are condemned to go on working here, though they have *earned* a holiday. The old rules which allow six months after every six years' service are favourable enough for natives whose home is here, but utterly inadequate for Europeans.

I trust, Sir, you will help us by calling attention to the subject in your next overland mail.

ALPHA.

THE APPEALS OF A PRINCESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am directed by Her Highness Ranee Ruckmabaee to present her compliments to you, and to entreat you will give insertion, as early as possible, to the accompanying letter addressed by her to the Resident of Baroda.

It is on a subject that concerns both your English people and ours.

As you will perceive, though an army of scribblers spring up in defence of the Gaekwar, we have no reason to fear, since the facts enumerated in the said letter must first be proved falsehoods in a fair and public enquiry, before the Ranee or her agents can condescend to notice any attacks on the part of either the Gaekwar or any of his defenders.—I remain, Sir, yours faithfully,

CASSINATH GUNESH SHASTRI,

Native Agent of Her Highness Ranee Ruckmabaee Gaekwar.

Barody, 7th April, 1874.

Baroda, 4th April, 1874.

To COLONEL R. PHAYRE, C.B.,
British Resident at the Court of H. H. the
Gaekwar of Baroda, Nowsaree.

SIR,—My native agent Cassinath Gunesh Shastri informed me that as usual you sent for him on Tuesday, and told him you have received instructions from your Government to see that Ranee Ruckmabaee—*i.e.* myself—is not oppressed. In my prolonged ill-health's advance state, the cruel result of those unjust persecutions, from which you and your Government have kindly but vainly, striven to release me, it is not easy for me to hope that I shall much longer survive them. I therefore avail myself of an opportunity to dictate, from my bed of suffering, and perhaps for the last time, a letter of thanks to you and your Government for your expressions of respectful sympathy and encouragement from the very onset. The copies possessed by my agents and your own records happily prove that, but for the British Government and its representative in Baroda, I could not even have ventured to complain, nor be propped up by that prospect of redress which continues to sustain me. Thus far, therefore, I am bound to entreat your Government to accept the unfeigned assurance of my gratitude; and you, also, for your righteous support of my statements after patient and very careful enquiries by order of your Government.

Anxious to learn whether there is yet hope that under Providence, by your Government's aid, my days may be prolonged and I dwell in peace and security, I must beg of you to let me know, by return of post, the course of action you intend to pursue without delay in reference to myself. That you are the best judge is undeniable, for, as above said, you supported what I telegraphed to the Viceroy namely, that (1) "the Gaikwar began reprisals immediately on the Baroda Commissioner's departure, and in defiance of the proclamation of your Government; (2) that my diet is reduced, and sometimes my food stopped, and I left in almost utter darkness; while (3) male guards are introduced into my apartments, which terrifies me in view of that sudden end of the late Bhau Scindhya; and (4) that even my female attendants are wickedly searched by men by order of the Gaekwar." These are outrages which, if known to your public, will bring the blush of indignation into the cheeks of your fair country-women, and render a recurrence of them impossible. Yet, though strongly urged by circumstances to do so, I do not wish to make matters public, and thereby gravely unpleasant for the Gaekwar, unless driven to that extremity. My present communication to you, if published both in England and in India, will indubitably draw universal condemnation on this unwise Prince, and raise these questions, important both to your and our people, whether (1) dissolute and protected Native Princes can torment their female relatives to an untimely end by processes compared with which a speedy death is merciful; and (2) whether the British Government, after a due interference induced by its representatives' just support of the statements of the persecuted, can recede with honour, or descend to the position of tantalizing friends, or suffer its justice to halt or be turned aside altogether?

Need I remind you here (1) that during nine long months—the last three being remarkable for enhanced oppression—I have simply had promises of deliverance from your Government? Need I remind you (2) that "a fair enquiry on British ground," which in the time of my health I repeatedly solicited, has been denied to me? Need I remind you (3) that by His Highness's present proposals, still unjust and insulting to yourselves and me, the Gaekwar has admitted the correctness of my said statements, and the justice of your support of them? Need I remind you (4) that by his painfully scandalous treatment of myself, His said Highness has acted in defiance of your Government's Proclamation on the appointment of the Baroda Commission, and overawes other complainants to submit uncomplainingly? Need I remind you (5) that the promises of the Baroda Durbar can no more be relied on than those of children, and it is only the British Government that can enforce observance of the aforesaid Durbar's engagements? Need I remind you (6) that my own unhappy case is an instance of the truth of the above, for why did not their reforms begin at home, if the Gaekwar and his advisers were sincere in those promises of amendment, and that show of reform which the Baroda Commissioners were compelled to regard? Need I remind you (7) that, since your presence in Baroda has not proved a deterrent, something worse than "oppression" may take place in your absence, which will be extended to three months at Nowsaree, while the critical state of my health may be assigned as ample proof of my death being a natural occurrence? Need I remind you (8) that your knowledge of Indian history must itself remind you that in Indian Courts events of the description under advertence are nothing uncommon? Need I remind you besides (9) that not very long ago the British Government itself was sorely perplexed, and ultimately ably silenced with respect to something of the sort that occurred even here in Baroda, and soon after the accession of its present Ruler? And lastly, need I remind you (10) that with the immense means at the disposal of His Highness and his advisers (men denounced alike by your Government and public), they are able, at almost any period, to work evil wonders; and that whether their object be revenge by wrongful confinement or aught else, they somehow eventually succeed in craftily accomplishing it.

In presence consequently of the above enumerated incontrovertible facts, I must put it to you, as a British representative amongst us, to state candidly, and in the first place whether it will be wise as respects the dignity of your Government to countenance useless and humiliating delays which mock me cruelly in the present critical state of my health; delays that have extended over nine months, and may be prolonged indefinitely, and that too where men are concerned of the kind described above with unquestionable truth, and who appear to grow proud and callous and obstinate in proportion to every hour of your Government's forbearance. Secondly, I must ask you whether the Gaekwar is to escape with impunity for deliberately disregarding your Government's said Proclamation by His Highness's said persecution of myself to the terror of other complainants, and whether—which concerns me chiefly—our Government intends to permit me to be punished for complaining to your Government and seeking your protection by suffering the Gaekwar to curtail my allowance to Rs. 500 (five hundred) per mensem, and confiscated my "*Stridhan*" in indisputable controvention of Hindoo Law. Thirdly (calling to your mind the fact that I have been undeservedly treated worse than the greatest of your English criminals, who at least was never denied that fair trial which enquiry on British ground alone secures), I shall thank you to let me know whether, after all this and in your estimation and that of your Government and your English public, I shall be considered to desire too much when I merely require what the humblest Englishwoman is entitled to, and what has been accorded to my sister Jumnabaee by the help of your Government,—namely, an allowance suitable to my high station; the requisite marks of respect; and liberty to proceed to British territory for the benefit of my health or religious purposes. Less than this I cannot consent to, since it will amount to a sacifice of personal dignity, and also that of your Government; unless, as I have intimated, your Government declares itself helpless and advises me to accept unjust and offensive conditions.

You will observe that the questions in the foregoing, which I have now no alternative but to propose to you, are as simple and brief as circumstances permit; and I rely on your candour and courtesey as an English gentleman and high British officer to reply both fully and frankly, and by return of post.

The state of my health, as I have already reminded you, is critical, and necessitates immediate change of air and an absence of disquietude. It, therefore, admits of no further delay. Your silence consequently must be held by me to indicate that, as far as you and your Government are concerned, you are at present powerless, and that in your opinion, as a sympathising Englishman, the best thing I can do is to appeal to the English and Indian public as quickly as possible to aid your Government in its just and humane intentions.

Entreating you to forgive whatever, in my woman's judgment, I may have judged amiss; and likewise any other imperfections in the foregoing; and with my best wishes and prayers to Heaven for the prosperity and protection of yourself and your Government,—

I am, Sir,
Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) RANEE RUCKMABAEE.

P.S.—Kindly address, either a telegram or a letter, as follows, and one of my faithful female attendants will try to bring it to me:—"H. H. Ranee Ruckmabaee, care of her Native Agent Cassinath Gunesh Shastri, near Dhurumshalla, Camp Baroda."

BOMBAY.

CHEAP ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

WITH a view to create a system of advertising which, though very successful in England, is still quite undeveloped in India, we propose to publish in future, *at low rates for cash payments*, short advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as small sales, business cards, situations wanted or servants required, houses or lodgings to let, changes of residence, articles lost or found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines......Rs. 1
Each succeeding line .... ,, 0 8 as.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No advertisement will be inserted for less than *one rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *cash*.

In future, these advertisements will always be placed immediately below the New Advertisements in our front page.

INSPECTORIAL TOUR AT ADEN.—Colonel J. A. Fuller, Superintending Engineer, left this by yesterday's mail on his inspectorial tour at Aden.

THEFT OF ORNAMENTS.—On Sunday a Mahomedan named Seedick Hajee Hoosein reported to the police the loss of gold and silver ornaments valued at Rs. 800.

SHOWER OF RAIN AT SURAT.—We learn from a Surat paper that on Saturday night there was a slight shower of rain at that place accompanied with thunder and lightning.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Muscat, per H. M's s. s. May Frere, will be closed at the General Post Office on Tuesday, the 14th instant, at 5 P. M.—C. A. STUART, POSTMASTER.

ACCIDENT.—On Saturday whilst a native woman was working at Bapty's Flour Mills, she had her right leg fractured by the fall of a bag of flour on her. She was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

COLONEL WIDDICOMBE, Sessions Judge of Kurrachee, who has just returned from Europe, took over charge of the office of Judge of the Sudder Court and Judicial Commissioner in Sind from Major Grant on the 7th instant.

ACCIDENT.—A Goanese named Gomes while in a drunken state fell on Saturday from the balcony of an upper-storied house in Lady Jamsetjee Street and had an arm broken. He was soon removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

VAGRANTS.—James Cassidy and Henry Carter, Europeans, were yesterday charged at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, with being vagrants and wandering about without any visible means of subsistence, and were ordered to be sent to the Government work-house.

A MUNICIPAL CASE.—A Hindoo name Lalljee Runchord was charged before the Acting Senior Magistrate on Saturday with having erected a scaffolding on the public street at Lohar Chawl, without having obtained permission of the Municipal Commissioner, and was fined Rs. 10.

THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.—There were 319 prisoners in the House of Correction yesterday. Of these 85 were under sentences from the High Court, 296 from Magistrates of Police, 33 from Military Courts Martial, and 5 from Naval Courts Martial. Of the prisoners 238 were natives and the remaining 81 Europeans.

FORGERY.—A Hindoo nomed Jugjeevun has been charged before Mr. Parsons, Assistant Session Judge of Surat, with having used as genuine a forged document. He was convicted and sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 300, with the alternative of further rigorous imprisonment for one year.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—At the Fort Police Court, yesterday before the Acting Third Magistrate, one Govind Lucka was charged with being found between sunset and sunrise loitering in a dwelling-house, without giving any satisfactory account of himself. Prisoner was adjudged guilty and sentenced to a month's rigorous imprisonment.

DEATH BY DROWNING.—An inquest was held on Sunday at New Nagpadda on the body of a Mahomedan girl, aged about ten years. It appears that whilst the girl was engaged in washing some clothes on the steps of a tank she unaccountably fell in, and ere assistance could be rendered was drowned. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death by drowning.

SUSPECTED THEFT.—Mr. D. B. Hovel, a missionary residing with the Rev. Mr. Ledgard in New Foras Road, has reported to the police that about 2 o'clock on Sunday afternoon he discovered the loss of his gold watch and chain. Suspicion rests on a recent visitor, in the shape of a loafer, a short time previous to the property being missed. Enquiries are being made by the police.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the Town Band this evening on the Esplanade.

March	Africaine	Strauss.
Quadrille	Perichole	Coote
Selection	Roso of Castile	Godfrey.
Valse	Muma	Godfrey.
Selection	MarcoViscoute	Tafetta.
Galo	Clignot	J. Riviere.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Ryan, a man named Malloo Mahadoo was charged with committing an aggravated assault against the person of Bhagee woman. The complainant stated that the defendant struck her with a stick across the back, and then took up a knife, which was taken from him by her servant. The prisoner had nothing to urge in defence, and was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

A SIMPLETON.—A Parsee named Hormusjee Merwanjee yesterday appeared before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee and laid an information against one Dhunjeebhoy Muncherjee. About five weeks ago, he delivered to Dhunjeebhoy Rs. 150 for the purpose of depositing the same in the Savings Bank on his (the complainant's) account. Dhunjeebhoy returned the book the same day, but Hormusjee did not look into the book to see if the money had been credited to him. About four days ago Dhunjeebhoy disappeared, and then Hormusjee suspected something was wrong and examined his cupboard, from which he missed the bank-book. He then went to the Savings Bank office, and learnt that the sum of Rs. 150 had been deposited by Dhunjeebhoy in his own name, and not in Hormusjee's name, as he was directed to do. He also learnt that Dhunjeebhoy had withdrawn this amount from the Bank about a week ago. He now prayed that a warrant may be issued for Dhunjeebhoy's apprehension. The magistrate granted a warrant as prayed for.

THE BUGGYWALLA HAS JUSTICE.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court, before the Senior Acting Magistrate, a hack buggy driver charged a Mr. Meyers, residing at Colaba, with refusal to pay his proper fare. The complainant stated that the defendant had taken his buggy at Boree Bunder, driven to the Fort, from thence to the Market, then to Momadevi, thence to Girgaum and lastly Colaba. The defendent offered one rupee as hire, which the complainant refused. The defendant admitted that the statements made were correct. The magistrate then directed him to pay three rupees, from which amount Rs. 2-8 0 would be paid to the buggywalla. The defendant thereupon told the magistrate that he had no money. The magistrate told him that he had no business to ride in a buggy if he had not the means of paying for it, and would send him to jail in default of payment. The defendant asked time, and promised to pay the money into Court before 11 o'clock. The magistrate thereupon bound him over in Rs. 15 to appear in Court to-morrow and pay the money.

A NATIVE DOMESTIC SCENE.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before the Acting Senior Magistrate, a Mussulman woman named Jainbee, who had been divorced from her husband, one Ebrahim Noor Mahomed, charged him with not supporting his two children, one a girl, aged thirteen, and the other a boy, aged about fifteen years. The parties had about six months ago appeared before Mr. Nana Morojee, and the father having expressed his willingness to take the children to his house was ordered to do so. Ebrahim now stated to the Court that by virtue of an agreement between him and his wife he had paid her Rs. 75, and had also given her the children. The magistrate told him that he could not thus get rid of his liability to maintain his children. The defendant then offered to take them to his own house. The children hereupon cried bitterly, and implored the magistrate not to let them go back again as the father had ill-treated them. They were afraid of their live. on account of their step-mother. The magistrate remarked that a case of this description could very well be disposed of by the caste's punchayet, and asked the woman whether she had complained and laid her grievances before the heads of her caste. She said she had, but being a poor woman she was not heard. The magistrate then enquired of her the names of the principal members of her caste, and she gave the names of Hajee Ahmed Essa and one or two others. The magistrate then told the woman that he would ask these members to be good enough to call upon him and he would endeavour by advice to influence the amicable settlement of thi case at the caste meeting. In the meantime the hearing of the case was postponed to the 20th ult.

EXCESSIVELY COMPLIMENTARY FROM THE MONKEY POINT OF VIEW.—I must say that Dave Carson and his troupe looked like real monkeys when they made an effort to amuse Englishmen by a reference to the manners of a poor class of natives.—*Correspondent Guzerat Mitra.*

ACCIDENTAL DEATH OF A SOLDIER.—A melancholy accident deprived a private of H. M.'s 56th of his life the other day at Kotree. The man had come over from Hydrabad to see a companion of his off to Kurrachee; on his return he attempted to get on board the ferry steamer; through some unaccountable means he fell into the river, and never rose. The body of the unfortunate man had not been recovered when our correspondent wrote.—*Sindian.*

DEATH OF A LOCAL CELEBRITY.—On Thursday week a very ingenious and clever Hindoo died, by name Bhawoo Ballajee. This man was a coppersmith, and commenced his career as an artizan in the Dockyard in Bombay, where he was employed at Rs. 10 a month. After working there for a time he joined the workshop of the G. I. P. Railway, where he worked for six years. During that time he made himself so useful and showed so much intelligence that his wages were raised till, when he left, he was earning Rs. 150 a month. He then set up in business on his own account, purchased a lathe and continued to work in brass and other metals, with much success. He constructed model locomotive engines, but at his first attempt he did not know how to make the machinery so as to get the reverse action in the engine: he therefore engaged himself again at the G. I. P. workshop at Rs. 50 a month, and when he had found out how to complete the machinery he left. After this he made a model locomotive engine for Sir Salar Jung, about two feet in length with tender, the fire to get up the steam being obtained from an oil burner underneath, and the engine runs on a circular railway. Bhawoo made a very important improvement in the native mode of manipulating gold and silver thread. They formerly were in the habit of beating the thread flat with a hammer, when it was stretched out to its full length. This method required great skill and much time, and frequently a careless blow from the hammer would break the thread. To obviate this, Bhawoo invented a machine by which the thread was passed between two highly-polished steel rollers, and by that means the thread is flattened as required without any chance of being broken, and of course the work is done much quicker. These machines are now in common use in Bombay. Bhawoo saved the Bombay Municipality some money, for when the Vehar warter was first turned on, the water-cocks sent out from England were very expensive, being made of brass. Bhawoo succeeded in making them of iron and covering the iron over with a coating of brass, thereby reducing the cost from Rs. 29 to 9, and these watercocks are now in general use in Bombay. Bhawoo also exercised his ingenuity in working the scenes at the Grant Road Theatre. It was whilst working with great industry and perseverance at that mechanism, all of which was entirely his own invention, that he had several attacks of fever which he seems to have not sufficiently regarded, and jaundice set in, of which he died after a short illness. Bhawoo Ballajee is an instance of the industry, perseverance, and natural capacities of the Hindoo, and though his abilities were above the average there are many other hard-working, industrious and intelligent men among the Hindoo mechanics in Bombay. Bhawoo accumulated about Rs. 30,000—a goodly sum—but he was one of the victims of the cotton mania, when he lost about Rs. 10,000.—*Argus.*

THE CONFESSIONS OF AN EDITOR.

WE find the following in the editorial columns of the *Bombay Guardian*:—

The *British Evangelist* of February 2nd contains an article entitled "The Two Fortunes, by Cheyne Brady." It gives an account of a young man, name not mentioned, a New Yorker, who grew up an infidel, wrote books of a sceptical character, spent some time in Paris, returned to New York, was there converted, became a missionary to the heathen, set sail for Bombay and spent many years there preaching the gospel. Now there is a person of whom these things can be said, and it is he who is writing these lines. And there neither is nor has there been any other Bombay missionary with these antecedents. But all the rest of the narrative is pure fiction, a complete romance, in the greatest possible contradiction to the facts of the case. Happily the writer of the article disposes of the subject of it in these words: "After many years' zealous labours in this far-off country he fell a victim to disease and departed joyfully to meet his Lord and Saviour." We have no objection to religious fictions, stories illustrative of religious truth, if they profess to be what they are; but we do not think it at all desirable to take facts belonging to the life of a certain man and interweave them with circumstances purely imaginative. Who Mr. Brady is we do not know; we believe he is an American writer, and possibly the *Evangelist* may have taken this from an American paper. We cannot say that we admire the story at all, and we do not see what good purpose the writer could reasonably hope to accomplish by it.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. PEKIN, Captain W. Woolcot, sailed yesterday for Southampton, via the Canal, with the English mail, and the following additional passengers:—

For Southampton—Mr C Doig, Mr J Martin, and Mr Fox.
For Brindisi—Mr Stevenson, Captain A C Bears, and Captain H Hallett.
For Gibraltar—Revd F Necam, and fifteen Portuguese.
For Venice—Dr McCarthy.

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

YESTERDAY at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court, the following case was tried before Mr. Justice Bayley and a common jury:—

FRAUD UPON THE BOMBAY GAS COMPANY.

Christopher Addison Ramos, late book-keeper in the employ of the Bombay Gas Company, was charged on various counts with criminal breach of trust in respect of several sums of money, and with criminal misappropriation. In each of the instances he was charged with criminal breach of trust as a servant, with simple breach of trust, and dishonest misappropriation. Mr. Ferguson, instructed by Messrs. Leathes, Crawford, and Boevey, appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, appeared for the prisoner.

Mr. Ferguson, in addressing the jury, said the prisoner was since 1868 a book-keeper in the employ of the Bombay Gas Company, in which capacity it was his duty to keep all the important books except the cash book and the gas rental book. It was no part of his duty to receive cash or to sign receipts for cash received. That was the duty of the accountant. The prisoner's duty was to post up the ledger from the cash-book. There were different accounts in regard to coke, tar, and gas; and it was the prisoner's duty to post up the entries in reference to those accounts. On the 23rd January 1869, a sum of Rs. 842 was due to the company from Rogers and Co: a bill was sent and was paid by a cheque on the Agra Bank. It would be shown in evidence that the cheque had been endorsed by the prisoner, who received the money. There was no receipt or counterfoil in any of the Gas Office books of the receipt of the money. A receipt No. 10,067, which was in the possession of Rogers and Co., would be shown to be in the prisoner's handwriting. The counterfoil bearing that number and dated 17th October 1868 in the Gas Office book did not correspond with the receipt given to Rogers and Co. and was only for a very small sum. If the receipt had been sent to the accountant, the money would at once have been entered in the ledger. An entry of the amount did appear in the ledger, but it was a falsified entry made for the purpose of averting detection. It would be proved that prisoner received the money from Rogers and Co. and never accounted for it. In all the entries in the ledger there is a reference to the cash-book, but in the entries made by prisoner there was no proper reference by date to the cash book; and although the entries had been made they were only falsified entries. It would be shown that another cheque for Rs. 287 on the Agra Bank was paid into the hand of the prisoner by Rogers and Co. It was his duty to hand over the money at once to the accountant; as he (prisoner) had nothing whatever to do with the cash. A sum of Rs. 65 was sent to the Gas Company's office by the St. Thomas's Cathedral by a sepoy. The Cathedral people kept a receipt book of their own, being large consumers of gas; and the prisoner's receipt in the book would be produced. There was, however, no entry in the Gas Company's book of the receipt of the money. It would be found that the gas rental book contains an entry of the amount, but there is no reference by date to the cash book. The prosecution had been able to discover the mode by which the prisoner managed to escape detection. On the 27th August 1873 a sum of Rs. 522 was received from the Byculla Club for gas. The amount entered by prisoner in the company's book on that date was Rs. 516 only; other sums had been similarly falsified; and thus the prisoner made up for the defalcation of Rs. 65, the exact amount which the prosecution alleged he had misappropriated. He had made the general ledger tally with the sole ledger, and thus the fraud escaped detection. The next was an item of Rs. 113 received from the House of Correction in November 1873. The bill was furnished by the company, and in December 1873 Captain Walsh, the superintendent, sent the money with a sepoy, who would say that he went and paid it to the prisoner, and that the prisoner signed a receipt in the jail receipt book. There was no entry of the amount in the Gas Company's cash-book, though there was an entry in the gas rental book. The reason why prisoner posted up the entry in the ledger of the gas rental book in this as in other instances, was that if it did not appear, a bill would be sent again to the party and thus the fraud would be discovered. The learned counsel drew attention to certain entries in the Gas Company's books which made up the precise amounts which the prisoner was alleged to have misappropriated. Had it not been for the circumstance that the prisoner took ill and another person took charge of the books he kept, the fraud to this day would have remained undetected. The jury would hear from the accountant that he taxed the prisoner with misappropriating one of the sums above-mentioned, when prisoner made an admission and asked to be allowed to refund the money. To Mr. Scott, the manager of the company, the prisoner also made a confession and asked to be allowed to make up the defalcations. It would be shown how the books had been falsified to elude detection. It was not necessary, said the learned counsel, to prove the falsifications; for, in his opinion, if the prosecution proved that the prisoner received the monies and never accounted for them, he would be guilty of every one of the charges.

Mr. Walter Scott said—I am the manager and engineer of the Bombay Gas Company. I know the prisoner. He was a book-keeper in the employ of the company from 1868. He commenced with a salary of Rs. 60, and when I took charge in October 1871, I raised it to Rs. 80, and it remained at that figure until in September or October last I raised it to Rs. 130. About the 7th January 1874, I received information, in consequence of which I had an examination of the company's books made. The result of the examination was unsatisfactory, and I applied to the Senior Magistrate for a warrant against the prisoner. It was granted, and the prisoner was arrested. Prior to laying the information, I had an interview with the prisoner in the presence of Mr. P. Garwood, the accountant. I asked him what he had to say. His answer was—"Forgive me, and I will refund the money." Nothing was said in my bearing about the amount. I left the room and stood in the landing. Prisoner had positive orders to sign no receipts, and I should have instantly dismissed him had I known that he gave receipts. It was no part of his duty to receive monies paid into the Gas Company's office. He might have received money in custody to be handed over to the accountant, but could not have given a discharge. If he received any cheques, he was to make them over to the accountant. He was never authorised to receive payments for cheques from the Banks.

To the Court—I joined the office in 1871, but the same rules were in force before my time.

To Mr. Ferguson—It was the prisoner's duty to post up the entries in the ledger.

Cross-examined by Mr. Inverarity—The rules I spoke of are not in writing. I did personally give prisoner orders never to give receipts. I came to Bombay in October 1871. I do not sit in the same office as the prisoner. He sits in the same office with the accountant and assistant accountant. The office hours are from 10 to 5. If prisoner left the office between those hours, the accountant and assistant accountant would know. The prisoner had nothing whatever to do with the keeping of the cashbook, which was kept under the exclusive control of the accountant. It has never come to my knowledge that the prisoner signed receipts for the accountant. I have not forwarded to the company's constituents receipts signed by the prisoner.

Mr. Percy Garwood said—I am chief accountant in the office of the Bombay Gas Company, and was so since January 1874. The prisoner has been in the office since 1867 or 1868. He was book-keeper of all the books with the exception of the cashbook, the gas rental book, and the receipt book, which were kept by me. It was no part of his duty to receive or keep cash paid at the office, or to sign receipts for money paid at the office. I have myself instructed him not to sign receipts. It was my duty to sign receipts and receive monies. The receipts should have been signed either by the accountant or the general manager. Supposing prisoner had received money in my absence, it was his duty to have handed it to me on my return. The monies were kept in a safe the key of which was with me, and with which the prisoner had nothing whatever to do. I do not recollect authorising prisoner to receive monies except in one case, that is of the Municipality. On several occasions, prisoner was told off to receive payments at the Municipal office. He brought the cheques to me, and on one or two occasions he paid the money into the Bank. When payments are paid to the company by cheques, it is the invariable practice to endorse them over to the company's bank, the Chartered Mercantile Bank, in order to recover them. There may have been an exception. I would cross the cheque. In January last, prisoner was ill, and I had occasion to look at his books. My attention was attracted to an entry in the gas rental book—an entry of Rs. 113 to the credit of the House of Correction. The entry was in the prisoner's handwriting under date the 12th December 1873. That sum of money had not been handed to me. I discovered that the entry had not been made from the receipt-book from which entries are usually made; and I knew I had not received the money. I asked Captain Walsh, the Superintendent of the House of Correction, to show the receipt. It was shown to a clerk, who was sent for the purpose. I have subsequently seen the receipt in the receipt-book of the House of Correction. The signature to the receipt is in the handwriting of the prisoner—"C. A. Ramos, pro. accountant." It was not so signed under my authority. In the company receipt-book, which has been kept by me for several years, there is no counterfoil for the receipt of Rs. 113 from the House of Correction. There is no entry in the cash-book of the receipt of the Rs. 113, nor in any other book of the company except the gas rental book. If the money had been handed to me, I should have entered it in the cash book the same day from the receipt book. It was my duty to do so as accountant. It was my practice every two days to check the cash in hand with the cash-book. On discovering that there was no entry of payment of the money, I went and spoke to the prisoner. I went to him three times. On the first occasion I said I had discovered a discrepancy in the book. I asked if he had received the money and kept it. He said "Yes." He asked me to intercede and allow him to restore the money. I said I would talk to Mr. Scott about the matter. I spoke to Mr. Scott the same evening. The next morning I went with Mr. Scott to prisoner's house in Meadow Street. Prisoner asked to be allowed to restore the money. Mr. Scott told him to confess fully. I told prisoner how desirable it was to confess the whole matter, because we could discover the whole of the defalcations from the books.

To Mr. Inverarity—I said it would be much better for him to speak the truth. On the first occasion I told him how useless it was for him to deny, because the books would be checked and the whole of the defalcations would be found out.

On Mr. Inverarity's objection, based on the authority of the Queen vs. Dadabhoy Nowrojee (9 Bombay High Court Reports) his Lordship ruled that the conversations with the prisoner, who was ill in bed, were inadmissible.

Witness continued—If the entries in the gas rental book had not tallied with the ledger, application would have been made to the parties for payment. If there was a deficiency, it would be discovered at the end of the month by comparing the totals. The deficiency of Rs. 113 was not discovered at the end of December 1873 in consequence of a false entry made by the prisoner in the general ledger. I do not find an entry in the fittings account of Rs. 107. The fittings account is entirely different from the gas rental account. The entry of Rs. 107 was credited to the wrong account. It is in the prisoner's handwriting. There is another entry of the payment of Rs 143 by the New Bank of Bombay on the 26th December 1873. From the collector's book the amount actually paid appears to have been Rs. 149. The counterfoil of the receipt on the 26th December, from the New Bank of Bombay, is for Rs. 149. On the 4th August 1873, Rs. 85 were paid to me from the St. Thomas's Cathedral for gas. The receipt in the Cathedral receipt-book (produced) is in the prisoner's handwriting. In the gas rental book, under date the 4th August 1873, I find an entry of Rs. 65 in the prisoner's handwriting. This amount is falsified in the office receipt-book in order to avert detection. (Witness refers to several entries in different books and explains the falsifications).

Mr. Garwood was examined and cross-examined at great length as to several items which the prisoner was alleged to have received and others which he was alleged to have falsified. Three or four other witnesses were examined. The case for the prosecution had not closed when the Court adjourned about 6 p.m. until to-day. The jury were sent for the night to the Byculla Hotel.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE BRIG KERRATA RODRIN, 154 tons, Nacoda, will sail to-day for Cochin and Colombo with a general cargo.

THE SHIP LLOYD, 1069 tons, Captain S. Robinson, will sail to-day for London with a cargo of 500 bales cotton, 24,958½ cwts. linseed, 480 cwts. horns, 3b¼ cwts. gum, and 242¼ cwts. coir yarn.

THE SHIP HANNAH LAW, 1,299, Captain J. Dawson, will sail to-day for Liverpool with a cargo of 8,021 bales cotton, 1928½ cwts. linseed, 800 cwts. myrabollams, 300 cwts. borns, and 172 cwts. coir yarn.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s.s. KURRACHEE, 346 tons, Captain C. C. Hutchison, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee (April 10th), with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs. Hutchison and child, Mr. Geo. Salmon, and thirty-one deck passengers.

THE s. s. COLUMBO, 1259 tons, Captain T. McNabb arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff, February 23rd calling at Port Said, Suez, Jeddah, and Aden, via the Canal, in ballast, she brought two deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir & Co.

THE s.s. PEHLWAN, 51 tons, Captain W. Pead, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Goa, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Captain A. C. Dando, Captain J. Lewis, Mr. McKinnon, Mr. W. Wilkinson, Mr. G. Cole, and one hundred deck passengers.

THE s.s. PETER JEBSON, 807 tons, Captain E. Wulf, arrived in harbour on the 12th instant from Cardiff (March 2nd), calling at Port Said and Aden, via the Canal, in ballast, and the following passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. Winckler and two infants. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Scott, and Co.

THE s.s. SIR J. R. CARNAC, 95 tons, Captain R. J. McNeill, arrived in harbour on the 12th instant from Coast and Carwar with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs. Wilkins and family, Mrs. F. Britto, Mr. Martin Mendes Mr. Campos Moreira, Colonel T. Britto, Major Moreira, Captain and Mrs. Azavado, Miss Britto, Mrs and Master Montanha, Mrs Azavedo, Mr, Magathens, and eighty-four deck passengers.

HIGH COURT.—14TH APRIL.

[Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT, KNIGHT.]

SHORT CAUSES.

560-73—Prescot and Winter—Currembhoy Heerjee v Laljee Ladha and an other—Jefferson and Payne.
823-73—Dallas and Lynch—The L. B. and M. Bank Limited v Cursetjee Rustomjee Setna—No appearance.
827-73—Jefferson and Payne—Bhouram Muddon Gopall v Ramnarayen Bhanjee and others—Shapurjee and Thacurdass and M. B. Bhartaya.
21-73—J. C. Cama—Dhunraj Kerparam v Chuttoorbhoj Khetseydass and others—No appearance.
25-73—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Bharmull Ruttonsey v Ashabai widow—No appearance.
33-73—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Bharmull Ruttonsey v Mahomed bin Fukeer Mahomed &c.—No appearance.
72-73—I person—Govindram Dwarkadass v Roognathsha Bhoolasha and another—No appearance.
87-73—Macfarlane and Skepsey—Cursetjee Byramjee B. v J. D. Barrows Pestonjee Cowasjee—
92-73—Manisty Fletcher and Smith—The Agra Bank Limited v Nursingdass Chugonmull and others—No appearance.
116-73—Dallas and Lynch—Trebhowandass Ruttonjee Mody v Dorabjee Shapurjee—No appearance.
127-73—M. M. Munshi—W. Loudon Esq. v Mary Esperna M—No appearance.
132-73—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Casseram Tooljaram v Luckmedass Toolgaram—No appearance.
135-73—Rimington, Hore and Langly—Pallonjee Pestonjee v W. E. Helleard—Tyabjee and Sayane.
136-73—In person—Muncherjee Eduljee v Bapoojee Dinshaw—Tyabjee and Sayane.

FOR JUDGMENT.

125-73—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Dewjee Veerjee v Poonja Waljee—Superior.

LONG CAUSE.

324-72—Dallas and Lynch—The Framjee Cowasjee P. P. Co v The Apollo Press Company—Manisty Fletcher and Smith.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE MARRIOTT.]

LONG CAUSES.

668-73—A Framjee Heerjebhoy Hormusjee Shroff and another v Hurridass Veerchund and another—No appearance.
235-73—Rimington Hore and Langley—John Kemp Jacombe Hood & v The G.I.P. Railway Company—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile.

INDIAN ITEMS.

ATROCIOUS MURDER.—A sepoy belonging to the 19th Native Infantry, stationed at Tullagong, was reported by a lance naik for some misconduct. During the night, when the naik was in bed and asleep, the sepoy went to him as he lay unconsciously, stabbed him no less than in seventeen places, and then taking a rifle, which he had already loaded, shot his unfortunate victim dead. The barbarity and cowardice of the act are fearful to contemplate, and it is to be hoped that justice will lay no sparing hand upon one who has by his demoniacal act proved himself unfit for a longer sojourn amongst his fellow-creatures.—*Pioneer.*

DEATH FROM BLOOD POISONING.—We regret to hear that 1st Class Apothecary George Frederick Carpenter, of the Madras Medical Establishment, died at 5 o'clock this morning. It appears that Mr. Carpenter, a fortnight ago, relieved Dr. Carney at the Mount and, while doing duty there, had occasion to dissect a dead body three hours after death. Soon after the post-mortem examination Mr. Carpenter observed on his hand a small pimple, but it looked very trifling. Mr. Carpenter lost no time, however, in cauterising the place. The following day fever and ague set in, and on the fourth day, Mr. Carpenter had to be taken to the General Hospital, as there were indications of inflammation in many different parts of his body. The deceased while in hospital became seriously ill and died about 5 A. M. this day. We are sorry to learn that a dresser, who assisted Mr. Carpenter in making the dissection that proved so disastrous, is now in the General Hospital.

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suffering precisely in the same way that Mr. Carpenter did. The dresser had a slight wound on his hand when dissecting. The remains of the late Mr. Carpenter will be interred this evening at St. Mary's Burial-ground with military honors.—*Madras Mail.*

Scriptural Representations.—The correspondent of the *Madras Mail* writes from Pondicherry that on Good Friday the tri-color on Government House, at the flag staff, public offices, and ships, was lowered half-mast high, the people went to mass dressed in mourning, and a big gun was fired off the beach every hour. At night a spectacular representation of the crucifixion took place in front of the Church of Foreign Missions in Black Town in presence of a large crowd. A stage was erected in one corner of the square, on which stood up light the cross with the body of our Saviour. Mary and the disciple whom Jesus loved were represented by lay figures, dressed according to the approved style as seen in prints. The Roman soldiers were acted by natives clothed in what was intended to be the uniform of Pontius Pilate's guard. These took down the body from the cross, and carried it round the square on a bier covered with a black velvet pall. It was preceded by fantastically dressed little boys bearing in salvers the nails and the crown of thorns, while the figures of Mary and the Apostles were carried in the rear. Amidst a blaze of rockets, blue lights and Roman candles, the body was carried to the tomb, and the crowd dispersed. On Easter Sunday a violent cannonade at 4 A.M. aroused sleepers to the consciousness that the Resurrection was taking place. At seven o'clock there was the official *tamasha* and Mass, with instrumental music, which was well worth a visit both to see and hear.

THE LATE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

(*Englishman, April* 9.)

We come neither to bury Cæsar, nor to praise him. Not to bury him, for the earth would refuse to cover him; not to praise him, for he has sown strange seed, whereof the fruit is not yet fully formed. Sir George Campbell has told us that he was an ambitious man, but his ambition was of the kind that is content to brave present blame in the hope of remotely future renown.

The prevailing feeling throughout Bengal this morning is indubitably a sense of profound relief. Whatever good or evil Sir George Campbell may have done he was a man who inflicted much and sharp pain. The relief that all Bengal feels is that of the man just freed from the hands of the surgical operator; whose pain has been aggravated by doubt as to the result, and whose relief is the consequence of re-action, unaccompanied by the assurance of benefit received. It is in itself no proof of failure, for a successful operation may be as painful as an unsuccessful one; but it is a proof that the result, even if a success, has been purchased at a heavy cost.

A giant's strength; the callousness to use it as a giant; profound self-confidence; immense energy; contempt of the opinions and feelings of others; absolute finality of conviction; a deep, narrow insight; rough hands; a sharp tongue,—all these things belonged to Sir George Campbell. A philosophic spirit; fine sympathies; breadth of view; patience; persuasiveness, courtesy,—all these things he lacked. As the man was; so were his acts. What he found awry he preferred to break rather than to bend. Circumstance he ignored; time he defied; place he regarded as given him to build upon free of all encumbrances. That such a man should be intensely unpopular, was inevitable. If he should prove to have been successful, social science will need re-writing on a new basis.

But we will not venture into the region of prophecy. Of the consequences of Sir George Campbell's reforms little is as yet visible but the inflammatory action set up by them. It was his mode of operating to thrust them bodily deep down below the surface, regardless of the effect on the surrounding tissues, and without stopping to ascertain whether they would find there the pabulum necessary to nourish and bring them to maturity. They may live and flourish; they may be obliterated; or they may be cast out bodily, as they were introduced. Time alone can inform us what will be their fate.

In one respect, it may be urged, Sir George Campbell's exertions have resulted in an unmixed benefit. He has galvanised the entire body politic into new life. But it may be reasonably questioned whether he has made any permanent addition either to its inward energy or to its motives for exertion. The horse does not go faster to-morrow for the spur remorselessly plied to-day. On the contrary, if urged beyond its strength, it goes slower. And when we reflect on the high-pressure speed at which the official wheels have been kept working during the last three years, we are inclined rather to fear a sudden re-action, than to hope that a portion of the impulse will be perpetuated.

In most things we believe Sir George Campbell to have been sincere. His obstinate energy could have sprung from nothing but strong conviction. But on one point he lacked this quality. It may be he fancied himself actuated by a desire which he really did not feel, or he may have been the victim of a conflict of feeling. Sir George was in theory an ardent advocate of self-government; but in practice government by himself was his only motto; liberty to think as he thought, the limit of the freedom he was prepared to grant to others.

He has left behind him few friends; many plausible projects; and not one completed reform.

CALCUTTA MONEY MARKET.

"Englishman" Office, Thursday Evening.

It may now be asserted with some confidence that the recent great pressure for money has come to an end, and that lower rates will very soon be seen. No alteration has yet been made at the Bank, but in the bazaar the cost of accommodation is from 9 to 10 per cent., and the Bank must soon follow. The police demand on that institution has decreased 36 lakhs for the week, namely, Loans 3 lakhs down, Accounts of Credit 13 lakhs down, Bills Discounted 9 lakhs down, and Other Deposits 11 lakhs up. The Treasury Balances have decreased 30 lakhs, the result of the whole being an increase of 6 lakhs in the Cash Balances held by the Bank. The Bank's position towards its creditors is now stronger than it has been at any time during the current year; the proportion of cash to liabilities is now nearly 62 per cent. against 66 per cent. on 31st December, when the rates of interest and discount were 5½ per cent. lower than they are now. The Government of India, in a communication made to the Chamber of Commerce, have stated that no further shipments of bullion are likely to be required for the rice ports; and, in fact, it may be locked for that some of the silver sent there may not be required, and so be sent back. At all events, the amounts exported to those parts seem considerably in excess of the cost of the rice there has been to export, and the season is now nearly over. The Government say nothing about prospective requirements for up-country, and in the beginning of the present week 25 lakhs were despatched; more will go in the beginning of next week, it is said. The Government, however, in expressing their sympathy with the mercantile community on the recent great disturbance of finance, express a conviction that the pressure is now over; and if the following item, extracted from the monthly returns of the Custom House published under authority of the Collector, be correct, they had much better ground for their belief than any of the non-official community, for not a single banker or merchant in Calcutta appears to have known that so important a financial operation had occurred. The statement was issued to-day, and the item referred to is under the heading of Imports of Bullion and Specie made by Her Majesty's Government in India, *into Calcutta*, in the month of March, 1874:—

Specie from Great Britain ... Nil.
Do from Madras ... Rs. 11,01,315/

A careful examination of the Daily Import lists shows that not one rupee of this large sum was entered in regular course; and if the specie has really arrived, the shipment of it in England, and the landing of it here, must have been managed with wonderful secrecy, to have escaped the notice of all the banks. Many people on that account believe the entry to be a mistake, but it is difficult to conceive such an item finding its way into an official document, with no foundation whatever. If the entry be correct, all that need be said here is that the late stringency, has been seriously aggravated by the secrecy observed; there has not been time and opportunity this afternoon to investigate the matter in official quarters; but if an explanation can be obtained early enough to-morrow is will appear in the Overland Summary. The specie does not appear to have gone into the Mint, for private imports are being coined promptly; nor does it appear to have gone into the Bank of Bengal, but it may have gone into the Currency Department.

The Exchange Banks are now declaring their dividends for last half of 1873, and the results are as favorable as could have been looked for; the Mercantile at the rate of 8 per cent., Chartered 5 per cent., and National 6 per cent. per annum.

NOTE OF THE RESULT OF THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR'S VISIT TO TIRHOOT.

(Concluded from Friday's *Bombay Gazette*.)

48. In regard to estates managed by the Court of Wards, it was necessary to decide the question, what is to be done by Government at its own charge, and what charged to the estates, of which the great Durbhungah estate, extending over so much of the famine country, is the most conspicuous instance. In the case of a very rich and solvent estate, such as that of Durbhungah, there can be no question that the manager should do all that we can fairly urge the best zemindars to do, and I am happy to say that this has been arranged throughout the Durbhungah, Raj. I think it fair, however, that when Government does so much elsewhere, we should not throw absolutely the whole burden on the Raj. The following are the arrangements which I made at Durbhungah regarding the Durbhungah Raj estate:—

"The Lieutenant-Governor pressed on the manager the importance of taking early steps to give effect to the orders regarding advances to ryots. It was admitted that in villages at present let in farm where the farms are shortly to expire, the question was involved in some difficulty, but the Raj officers were urged not to let minor difficulties stand in the way of making this species of aid really general and effective. Sanction has been given to expending a lakh of rupees in advances, but the Lieutenant-Governor, referring to the Viceroy's reiterated desire to assist good ryots as much as possible, said that Colonel Burn was not to consider himself tied down to that sum. Caution was of course to be exercised in a reasonable way, but a certain margin of ultimate loss must be accepted as probable, and the Raj agency was such as to make it quite feasible to institute inquiry in every village belonging to the estate. The Lieutenant-Governor did not wish advances to be made to ryots who were absolutely insolvent; *they* must be treated as fit subjects for charitable relief; but it was better to err on the side of doing too much than too little.

"It was arranged that the Government circle officers should be relieved of all responsibility for making advances to ryots in Raj villages. That duty would be left entirely to the Raj officers.

"Colonel Burn and Mr. Llewellin undertook to do their very utmost to give immediate effect to the above."

The relative position of the Raj and the Government agency was also discussed and settled as follows:—

"The Raj pays for and manages all works on the property, also all advances to ryots. The Government agency will relieve the Raj officers of the cost of charitable relief as soon as the agency is in sufficient working order, the Raj officers rendering all the assistance they can. Till the Government officers can take over the charitable relief, the Raj officers will continue it.

"When the charitable relief operations are amalgamated, any Raj grain not needed for Raj works will be made over to the Government, who will supply grain for the needy from the common stock.

"The Raj officers in their degree will, as much as possible, undertake the duties of group superintendents in villages belonging to them, and arrange effectively for the village headmen and putwaris to make lists of the needy and carry out the details. Where of sufficient standing, they will be active members of committees and sub-committees.

"If the manager finds that the circle officer's calls leave no time to the Raj establishment for their regular work, they can either be seconded and taken over by Government, or some other arrangements can be made to suit the particular case. Care must be taken that no charitable relief now being given by the Raj is stopped until the circle officer orders it, after making other arrangements as above indicated.

"The *large Raj works* under the charge of the Executive Engineer will be dealt with in the same way as works under the Department of Public Works, where real labour is exacted and full wages paid.

"The village Raj works will be managed by the ordinary Raj establishment, as the minor relief works elsewhere are managed by the relief officers."

49. In regard to all other solvent wards' estates, similar principles should be followed as nearly as possible. In one district a question has been raised regarding wards' estates which are embarassed and without ready money. The *primâ facie* view is, that the money necessary to do what is the duty of the estate should be advanced and charged as a debt against it; but one officer has urged that, as practically we cannot do this in all other estates, we should not charge advances against wards' estates, but do what is necessary at Government expense, and leave the wards' estates in the same position as others who fail to do their duty, subject to the question whether Government will, by legislation, recoup itself for expenditure which ought properly to have been borne by the landholders. I think that, for the present at any rate, necessary advances must be charged against the estates. The merits of the matter may be re-opened hereafter, if circumstances seem to give equitable grounds for re-opening the question.

50. All our arrangements depend on our possessing a sufficient supply of grain to feed the people where it is necessary to do so, and in case of what I have called a food-famine, as distinguished from a money-famine, we contemplate largely supplementing more charitable relief by selling grain to those who have money to buy in the places which private trade does not reach. The quantity of grain to be provided for each district has been, for the most part, settled by the Government of India on the reports of Sir Richard Temple's local inquiries submitted by this Government. The supply thus provided is a very liberal one, and its transport is a great operation. The transport arrangements of the Patna Division were finally arranged by Sir Richard Temple (principally on a large contract system), and those made by the local officers under the instructions of this Government in the Bhaugulpore and Rajshahye Divisions have since been seen and approved by him. The Patna carriage contracts having been so completely arranged, I have wished to interfere with them as little as possible, and have avoided all disturbance of existing arrangements. The only pressing difficulty was the failure of the contract for the supply of Eastern Tirhoot from Barh and Chumpta, Ghaut, where I found that the southern contractors had not carried half what they engaged to carry, while the northern contractors, who were to receive it and carry it on, had carts standing unsupplied. The consequence of this state of things was that almost everything that arrived was sent on to the Madhubunnee subdivision, and hardly any addition was made to the small supply stored in the very populous and necessitous sub-division of Durbhunga. There is also this difficulty about the contract arrangements, that the carters, are not wholly under the control of the contractors; they go very willingly to places where forage abounds, but very unwillingly to places where it is scarce; and while the despatches from the western side of Tirhoot were very large (even more, I believe, than was contracted for) there was a tendency to send too much to Seetamurhee, where it was least wanted, and none to Durbhunga, where it was much wanted. It has been arranged that for the Eastern Tirhoot contracts two new lines of transport are opened out, where a fresh supply of carts will be available, by Mokameh and by Monghyr, while the changing stations have been shifted so as to give the southern carts a shorter lead and the northern carts a longer lead than before. Major de Kantzow has arranged that the promised despatches to Durbhunga from the western ghat are really carried out. I have directed that grain in excess of the proportional requirements of the western portion of the district (according to contract) shall not be despatched; the contractors must be restricted to the fair weekly allotment for that line, and the rest must be sent the other way in the proportion in which the contracts stipulated.

51. The most important supplement to our carrying powers is the railway from Chumpa to Durbhunga, which is fortunately just in the transport line where the failure occurs, and where it is most wanted. It is progressing admirably without interfering in any way with the other traffic. It is carried at present across the fields as a temporary line, but in this way it gets on very rapidly, and there seems to be no doubt that it will be ready to carry much grain before the rainy season, after which it will be lifted and put on a more permanent line. But this latter, I fear, will hardly be maintained in working order through the rains. Under the circumstances, then, it is clear that all our efforts must be directed to use the rail as much as possible before the rains disturb it. All depends on a sufficient supply of rolling-stock. I have represented this strongly to the Government of India, who have at once taken means to supply stock to the very utmost. It is expected that some 200 tons of grain may be carried daily half-way to Durbhunga in April and that from the middle or latter part of April, 800 tons a day will be carried into Durbhunga. Instructions have been issued to make the necessary arrangements for the receipt and despatch of this grain.

I believe that this line of railway from opposite Barh to Durbhunga is an admirable one, eminently suited for a permanent line,—that it will not be expensive, and that it should pay well.

52. It seemed to me that it was not sufficiently understood who was to direct all the various despatches and deliveries of grain, to arrange with the various contractors the questions in which one depends on the other, and so on. I therefore arranged clearly what I understood to be intended from the first, that Colonel Macgregor and his staff should undertake all these functions. Mr. Metcalfe should (subject to the Commissioner's general direction) keep Colonel Macgregor informed in what parts of the stricken sub-divisions grain is most wanted and should be in constant communication and understanding with Colonel Macgregor. Colonel Macgregor, understanding what is wanted will arrange with the contractors and others accordingly; that will be in his hands, and there will not be risk of contradictory orders by various local officers, each acting for himself. Mr. Metcalfe should see that this is thoroughly understood. He should come to a clear understanding with his sub-divisional officers as to the relative urgency of their requirements. Seeing that the Durbhunga Sub-division is nearer to the base, and that it will be supplied by the railway and by North-West Provinces reserved carriage, it is settled that for the present, only enough to secure us against a sudden surprise is to be kept in Durbhunga, all the rest will be allowed to go into the Madhubunee Sub-division till that is quite secured. Colonel Macgregor is to arrange a good system by which full information of the despatches from one end of a line is punctually and promptly conveyed to those who are to take up or receive the grain at the other end.

The reserve carriage, as it arrives, will also be put under Colonel Macgregor's directions.

53. It is proposed to prepare a note showing the whole of our transport arrangements as now matured, and I do not here touch on more than those partial rearrangements made during my visit to Tirhoot.

54. I have remarked that, up to the time of my visit the bazars seemed to be generally well supplied with grain, principally pulses, &c., rice being comparatively scarce and dear. The time for general sales to the public had evidently not come, though I was satisfied that it would be a great convenience and aid to our labourers to sell rice on the works to those who wanted rice. I directed that this should be generally done; these instructions should be carefully carried out. With respect to price, it had been proposed to sell at 12 seers per rupee, but I found that while the price of rice is not cheaper than 12 seers in the great marts, on the line of rail, and in the Tirhoot bazars is from 9 to 10 seers or less, to sell at 12 would have an embarrassing effect. The instructions which I issued on this subject for North Tirhoot were, then, as follows:—

"I am satisfied that good rice cannot at present be sold at 12 seers, as was at one time proposed, without greatly deranging a still active private trade. We must in the present circumstances, continue to encourage that trade to the utmost, and I trust I shall not hear again of the seizure by the police of the bullocks engaged in it as I have to-day found to have been done. It is remarkable that, while other grains are still very plentiful in the bazar, selling at 11 to 13 seers of 88 tolahs, say 12 to 14½ Government seers, rice is extremely scarce and very little to be seen. In ordinary times, rice is the main food of the people in this part of the country, and the coolies now much run upon our rice stocks. I therefore think that rice should be offered for sale on all our works at 10 Government seers per rupee for ordinary cleaned rice, other rice being sold cheaper in proportion. If at any time, in any of the bazars, rice is selling cheaper than the above, the Government rice may also be sold on the works as cheap as private rice in the bazars.

"As regards the price of inferior or uncleaned rice the qualities vary so much, that it is impossible to lay down a rule, I must leave this to the discretion of the local officers. They are to sell all kinds of rice at the rate which they find in practice makes each kind as popular with the people as cleaned country rice at 10 seers. I believe there is no objection on the part of the people to clean Burmah rice; if so, it should be sold at the same rate as country rice. If it is found that the people avoid it by comparison, it may be made a little cheaper. I have found here that the people crowded very much to get uncleaned Burmah or Saigon rice (good of its kind) at 13 seers.

"As rice is sold retail by pice per seer, and not by seers per rupee, I authorise officers to adopt for sale on the works, the nearest rate in pice to the seer rates above ordered, although there may be some fractional differences.

"When our rice is stored in large quantities, I shall be glad to sell it on our works at a somewhat cheaper rate, say 12 seers for ordinary rice if this can be done without inconvenience and disturbance.

"To the general public, rice must only be sold at present where there is really an absence of the article in the bazars. The sales to the people will much depend on the quantity of rice we have in store. While we have little, and private trade is active, we must not interfere; when we have abundance, and private trade ceases to operate, we may sell freely, using the bunneahs and village traders, and giving them a small margin of profit.

"Seeing the abundance of other grains in the bazars and scarcity of rice, I think it better that all the mixed grains, wheat, &c., should be kept till later, so long as they are sound and good to keep. Even Indian corn, properly kept, shows no tendency to spoil so far. But whenever weevils appear, or other injury is commencing, the grain should be used.

"Much of the grain has come up unclassed, and spare labour might be used at the granaries to sift it, mark it, and place it where it can be most conveniently got out as it is wanted. This should certainly be done as far as possible. Sufficient doors and other arrangements should be provided in the golahs: great care must be taken to provide against fire; and people who have reasonable objection to hard road-work may be employed to guard and look after the granaries."

When the time comes for selling rice to the public, the price will, as directed in Government orders, be regulated by the price in the nearest large marts where food is abundant; but I hope that we shall be able to sell at not less than 10 seers per rupee. Eventually, if it proves that we have larger stocks than we require for relief purposes and for necessary sales, at a season when private trade is almost stopped, it may be both a great relief to the people and a legitimate mode of disposing of our stocks to sell at a cheaper rate; but this must depend on subsequent orders.

In any case, when we come to sell to the public, I am sure that we shall do so most conveniently and effect the minor distribution throughout the country far better than we could do it ourselves by selling in a small wholesale way, at a somewhat profitable rate, to the petty traders who abound and carry grain about the country in bullock-loads in every direction. Even in the rains I hope that a good deal may be done by these petty traders in this way, whether they use pack-bullocks, small boats, or head-loads.

55. This question of distribution in the rains is one to which the Government of India have recently drawn our special attention. I had already attended to the matter in Tirhoot, and issued instructions to the Commissioner to do all that is possible towards clearing and opening out the internal water channels and securing both regular boats for the rivers and canoes for watery tracts where land carriage becomes almost impossible during the rains. I trust that full attention will be paid to these points.

Arrangements have also been made for a comprehensive inquiry into the whole subject of the means of communication during the rains to be made beforehand so as to secure us against doubt and difficulty when the time comes. I had previously for other purposes obtained full reports of the water communication of the two parts of the country most affected, North Bengal and Tirhoot; these will be collated by a selected officer who has special knowledge of the subject, and any additional information necessary will be locally obtained. Major Trevor may well give attention to this among other subjects.

56. The following orders on matters of secondary importance were issued during my visit to Tirhoot, and are generally applicable to distressed districts—

"All circle officers should have magisterial powers if they are fit for it. It will be desirable that all fit for summary powers should have such. It will be understood that relief officers need, not devote themselves to investigating difficult cases but it will be convenient that petty and clear cases or cases connected with their work, should be disposed of promptly on the spot. A large supply of the forms used for record of summary trial should be sent up at once to all the districts.

"While bungalows have been built for European officers, nothing has been done for native officers; arrangements should be made to protect them as well as possible. The Lieutenant-Governor has promised Sir W. Muir to take care of those sent down from the North-Western Provinces, and wishes to have this done. If good native buildings can be had on hire or made, they may be hired or put up. If not, proper allowances must be given to enable these officers to house themselves with the least possible delay."

And the following, which, though specially issued for one line only, is in principle applicable to all cases in which land is taken up for roads or other purposes, as is so often the case in connection with our relief works:—

"The Lieutenant-Governor has observed with regret that where the Durbhunga State Railway runs through standing crops, compensation has not yet been given to the ryots. This must be done at once. The Commissioners of Patna and Bhagulpore are desired to issue immediate orders that the sub-divisional officers through whose jurisdiction the line passes, shall at once, without any very formal proceedings, assess on the spot the value of crops destroyed, giving the cultivators the benefit of any doubt. As the lands are at present only temporarily occupied, no question of compensation for the land need be taken up. Only payment for crops to the ryots concerned must be settled, and paid forthwith by a summary and rule-of-thumb enquiry."

57. Whether the land is occupied permanently or temporarily, compensation for loss of crop should be given summarily and liberally on the spot without any delay, leaving the value of the land permanently taken to be settled separately. But this also should be done as soon as possible, unless, as has happened in many cases, the zemindars give the land for relief purposes free of cost, an example which it is hoped many others will follow.

58. While things are in so critical a position it seems most necessary that Government should have more speedy information than that which it obtains by the roundabout official channels. Orders have been issued for a brief weekly return to Government direct from every distressed sub-division, showing numbers of persons on works and otherwise receiving relief, and grain stored, with an explanation of any remarkable changes. And such information is to be telegraphed from the most important sub-divisions both weekly and whenever there is anything specially remarkable to report.

Calcutta, 28th March 1874. G. CAMPBELL.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—Taylor Brothers (the largest Manufacturers of Cocoa in Europe), having the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, invite comparison with any other Cocoa for Purity—fine Aroma—Sanative, Nutritive and Sustaining Power—Easiness of Digestion—and especially, high delicious flavour. One trial will establish it as a favourite Beverage for breakfast, luncheon, and a Soothing Refreshment after a late evening. N.B. Caution—"Maravilla" is a registered Trade Mark.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The *Globe* says, "Taylor Brothers' Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Invalids and Dyspeptics, we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." For further favourable opinions vide *Standard, Morning Post, British Medical Journal, &c., &c.*

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SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE, made in one minute without boiling. The above articles are prepared exclusively by Taylor Brothers, the largest manufacturers in Europe, and sold in tin-lined packets only by Storekeepers and others all over the world. Steam Mills Brick Lane, London. Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

PICKINGS FROM PUNCH.

Friday, 21st March.

Thought for a Schoolboy's Theme.—Beauty and Bashfulness are often united; yet the loveliest Maiden is admired for her cheek.

DE MORTUIS.

Sympathetic Young Mother—A' wanner ye could be sae cruel as tae kill that bonnie wee cawf"

Practical Butcher. Well, ye see ye'll no eat them leevin.'

A BIGOT.

Dr. Colenso, of Natal, who considers the Pentateuch untrustworthy, will never, when he wants a new suit of clothes deal with Moses. It is said that the latter offered, contrary to his principles, to trust Dr. Colenso. In spite of this, Dr. Colenso still refuses to credit Moses.

DEARLY BOUGHT.

Sir Garnet "It don't look much, Madam, but it has cost good money, and better lives."

Britannia, 'And but for you, Sir Garnet, might have cost more of both!

["King Coffee's Umbrella has been brought to England.—*Morning" Paper.*]

MANNERS.

"May I have the pleasure of engaging you for the next valse?"

"All right, what is your name?"

"My name? Oh—er—Lord Algernon Plantagenet Montgomery de——"

"O, bother what a lot?"

THE LAST WORD.

Cabby to Stately Party, who has given him his legal Fare. "Makin' yer fortune, Sir, no doubt!"

Swell not exactly catching the remark. "Eh?"

Cabby. "You' re a layin' by a good bit o' money, Sir, I'll be bound!"

Swell (indignant). What d'you mean, Sir?"

Cabby. "Why you don't spend much seemingly!"

Drives off in triumph.

EXCHANGE.

Togswell (in the Washing-room at the Office, proceeding to dress for the De Browney's *Dinner-party*—Hullo! what the Dooce "—*pulling out in dismay from black bag a pair of blue flannel Tights, a pink striped Jersey, and a spiked canvas Shoe.*—Confound it! Yes, I must have taken that fellow's bag who said he was going to the athletic sports this afternoon, and he's got mine with my dress clothes!!"

SLIGHT TO THE CITY-KING.

O how shall tongue declare
What is more than ear can bear?
That irreverent Crew
Of the darker Blue!
They have slighted the Great Lord Mayor?

Aghast and amazed we stare
To think any men could dare
Disregard and decline
To attend and dine,
When required by the Great Lord Mayor?

Of culture were they so bare
As not to be fully aware
They should understand
Each request a command
That's received from the Great Lord Mayor?

What mortal who loves good fare,
And has proper regard and care
For his inward-man
Could be otherwise than
Glad to dine with the Great Lord Mayor?

Where hope they to go, O where?
Of there future we quite despair!
And how sad the truth
'Twas old Oxford's youth
Who did snub the Great Lord Mayor?

Contempt of the Civic chair!
High Treason beyond compare,
And neglect to write!
It was impolite,
Said the justly incensed Lord Mayor.

O tell it not over there
In Paris, or France elsewhere,
Where our neighbours all
Are prepared to fall
At the feet of the Great Lord Mayor.

One fancies the rudest bear,
Or boar in his forest lair,
Would at once turn out,
With obsequious snout,
At the beck of the Great Lord Mayor.

Our clothes we are fit to tear,
We are almost ready our hair
To pluck and rend,
While it stands on end,
At this slight to the Great Lord Mayor!

Ye reprobate youth beware!
For an awful fight prepare,
Father Thames will rise,
And forbid your prize,
And avenge the Great Lord Mayor.

Further comment, O Muse forbear,
At the taste our wonder share
Of that ill-timed note
From the Oxford Boat,
And their snub by the Great Lord Mayor.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

For London.

1069 Lloyds, Robinson—Finlay, Muir & Co.

For Liverpool.

1391 Canute, Mathews—W. Nicol & Co.
255 City of Richmond, Starkie—The Captain.
1015 Ellen Bates, Water—Edward Bates & Co.
1346 Ellerslie, Peters—Lawrence & Co.
1244 Greenock, Walker—R. Steuart & Co.
1117 Helen Scott,—Gribble—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1299 Hannah Law, Dawson—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1279 Liverpool, Shrewsbury—J. McIntosh.
1363 Manila, Hamilton—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1133 Pegasus, Powell—The Captain.
1428 St. Elmo, Clark—Lawrence & Co.

For Havre.

391 Accasia, Anderson—The Captain.
266 British India, Roberts—R. Steuart & Co.
1336 Callixane, O'Halloran—W. Nicol & Co.
1278 Celestial Empire, Key—Sir Charles Forbes & Co.
493 Fioellin, Livington—The Captain.
1279 Glenhaven, Forshaw—Sir Charles Forbes & Co.
726 Granite City, Ellis—Finlay, Muir & Co.
709 Sultana, Seals—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.

For Falmouth.

950 Octavia, Twaits—McCulloch, Brown & Co.

For Bremenhaven.

814 Harold, Smith—Wallace & Co.

For Calcutta.

965 C N., Wilson—H. J. H. Ahmed.
872 Eugene, Lazarine—H. A. Sedick.
536 Gauge, Boniton—The Captain.

Not Fixed.

1532 Persian Empire, Watson—Sir C. Forbes & Co.

STEAMERS.

Overland Mail Steamers.

1726 Lombardy, Gillson—P. and O. Co.
2090 Mirzapore, Parish—P. & O. Co.

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Wm. A. BAKER, Manager.
Bombay, 17th October 1873.

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The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1872 were... ... £967,709- 3- 5

of which Thirty-three Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

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And after 6 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. for Profit ... ... ,, 240 0 0

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Less 50 per cent. as above... ,, 123 0 0

Net Annual Premium...Rs. 123 0 0

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Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully,
L.S.

To the Proprietors of
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